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NAVAL TACTICS.

The following general observations upon Naval actions, which form one of the chapters in the "Naval Tactics for the French Navy," may, perhaps, be interesting to our naval readers, as exhibiting the opinions of the French officers in 1832—opinions which have evidently been formed after a careful examination of past actions, and with a just regard to the changes which have been made, and are still making, in the elements of naval force.

TRANSLATION.

It is necessary, in fleets as well as in single vessels, to consider the *absolute force*, or material strength, resulting from the number of men and guns; and the *relative force*, which comprises all, which superiority of talents, experience, boldness, activity, perseverance, discipline, in short, all that moral causes can add to the chances for success.

A commander cannot double the number of his men or his ships; but he may cause them to acquire a degree of *relative force*, which will be limited only by the extent of his ability, and the confidence which it inspires.

The application of this principle must not, however, be pushed too far; for at sea, where there is no *permanent* position to be oc-

cupied or maintained, it is not always easy to preserve for a long time an equality between unequal *material* forces, when in presence of each other. But, if the commander cannot perform impossibilities, it is certain that he may supply to a certain extent, the want of numbers, by his talents for command, or by the excellence of his preparatory arrangements. He may also supply the want of numbers, by calling to his aid, when opportunities may offer, that principle which is the proper basis of every military system, and which demands a vigorous and powerful attack upon a weak point of your enemy.

Thus, in consequence of an acquired superiority, or of the effects of a favorable position, or what is still better, by a combination of both, a vessel of inferior force may resist another which is superior. The same may be said of a fleet of inferior numbers, even when possessed of no other means of balancing that inferiority, than the power of throwing his whole, or a superior force, on a part of the opposing fleet. In this sense, skill consists in obtaining over an opponent, the advantage in *absolute force*, by neutralizing a part of his, instead of attacking the whole, and engaging with equal chances, or upon equal terms.

This being granted, it is apparent, that as the power of a vessel is in her broadside, whilst her bow and stern are comparatively unarmed, the object to be desired in actions between single vessels is to obtain a position, either permanent or temporary, which will place the broadside to the bow or stern of the enemy.

By analogy, the same remark will apply to a line of vessels, of which the extremities are more vulnerable than the other parts.—An attack upon one of these extremities should therefore be attempted, since the object of the assailant ought generally to be, to compel a part of the fleet of the enemy to bear the fire of the whole of his own, and thus to destroy it in detail.

These observations lead to some remarks upon the *Line of Battle*, and upon the present system of Fleet actions.

A very close line of ships, which move like one body, certainly presents a formidable front. Each ship, besides her own force, is supported by her connection with others, which increases the strength of all; a combination which constitutes the advantages and the strength of the line of battle. But this combination, excellent in itself, and the best for a regular battle, may be destroyed by a change of wind, by a loss of spars, by a fault, or even by the nature of the attack of an enemy, as events have shown.

The art of war is necessarily modified by time, by the opinions of men, and by the progress of the arts and sciences, which lead to new discoveries. Thus, steam vessels have actually changed many parts of the maritime system of Europe.

Half a century since, and numerous fleets were arranged in line; they manœuvred long and ably, to obtain by a good position, a partial advantage. A cannonade was kept up at a distance, from time to time, and generally the two fleets were able to renew the contest after a few days, scarcely weakened by the injuries which a small

number of their ships had sustained. Since about the close of the war of the independence of the United States, the line of battle has been broken, and *pell mell* actions fought, not accidentally, but in pursuance of previous plans. Less art, and more impetuosity, has been employed, as though actuated by a mutual desire to produce entire destruction, or at least great results.

In the present situation of things, belligerents will probably, in accordance with public opinion, strive to obtain prompt and decisive effects. Besides, the expense of large fleets begins to excite alarm; steam navigation has also begun to furnish its aid, if not for distant expeditions, at least for those operations which are to be performed upon neighboring coasts, or in narrow seas, without speaking of the effects which certain improvements in artillery, and particularly the use of shells, may produce.

From these changes which have occurred within the last fifty years, it may be concluded that there will be a tendency to diminish the numbers of ships in fleets, and that hereafter, less attention will be given to the mere arrangement or display of force, and that greater exertions will be made to come to close quarters, and to *pell mell* actions, or at least, to produce decisive effects, at the expense of any regular order in which an enemy may appear to place too much confidence.

Thus the theory of battle in squadrons is so far definitively modified, that the *line of battle* is no longer to be considered the whole of the system, although now rendered shorter and more manageable; but rather as a powerful means for advantageously sustaining, or forming an attack which will be powerful, and often followed by an intermixture of the contending ships. Consequently if battles at sea become more rare, they will also be more decisive.—Success will always depend, when numbers are equal, upon the superiority of *relative force*, and upon the ability with which the attack may be conducted, and still more than ever, upon the determination of brave commanders, attentive to sustain each other, in defence as well as in attack, and to group themselves together against opposing groups of less strength. In fact, it would be vain for an Admiral to expect the successful execution of measures which he might direct, if he should not be seconded by Admirals and captains, whose bravery and intelligence could supply the want of signals, and provide at the moment for every thing which the position of the Admiral and the rapidity of events, might prevent him from seeing or directing. Without such complete and well founded confidence, a chief cannot act with decision, or in other words, he cannot succeed.

If it is only by profiting, with vigor and promptitude of a first advantage, however small it may be, that others more important can be secured; in the same manner, it is only by the most energetic measures, that the first successes of an enemy can be checked, and victory wrested from him. In such circumstances, less regard should be had to our own injuries, than to those of the enemy, in determining to continue or to renew the contest.

It is not to be inferred, from the preceding remarks, that the science of combined movements has lost its utility; on the contrary, since battles have become more decisive, it is important to conduct them with all possible ability, or to avoid them when circumstances are unfavorable. Besides, now, as formerly, it depends at least as much on skill as devotedness, to supply upon occasions the want of numbers or strength.

If the system of fleet actions has been modified by the progress of time, so also have those between single vessels. At a period, when many of the distinguished seamen, of whom France is proud, fought their battles, boarding was the species of attack which was exclusively preferred. But this has been discontinued for a long time, in consequence of the progress of naval improvements.

At this time, more than ever, actions at sea are *battles of artillery and of manœuvres*, and the officer who, preoccupied with the idea of boarding, should not seek, and constantly endeavor to preserve, a position favorable for the use of his guns, would soon experience such injuries as would paralyse his bravery, by depriving him of the power of profiting of chances for boarding which might afterwards present themselves.

The means of securing success in a sea-fight, is to use the guns skilfully; it is therefore indispensable, that thorough attention should be given to their exercise beforehand; that the captains of guns and others should be good marksmen; and that the whole crew should be instructed in the best manner in the management of the ship, so that they may feel great confidence whenever any thing is to be undertaken or executed. A ship, thus prepared, may suddenly approach an enemy with safety, or if necessary, try her skill in inflicting gradual injury, by well directed shot. If the vessel attacked is to leeward, it may be advantageous for her to steer with the wind abeam, under a press of sail, to compel the assailant to do the same, and perhaps interfere with the use of his guns, or by repeatedly changing her tack, profit by the position of the enemy who must approach end on. The assailant, if to windward, will determine whether it will be best for him to take a position on the weather bow of the enemy, engage upon opposite tacks, then go about and place himself on the weather quarter, which is often the best position; or stand across his stern and take a station upon the lee quarter, notwithstanding the inconveniences of that situation. Whichever may be adopted, it is proper to observe, than an injury inflicted early upon the enemy, by well-directed shot, may greatly shorten the action.

If an adversary is allowed to take the lead in manœuvres, and to engage at that distance and under those circumstances which may be most favorable to him; or in an action, broadside to broadside, an enemy betrays any indecision, and an overwhelming fire shall have cleared his upper decks, then a change of the helm only, and a sudden movement, may be all that is necessary to finish suddenly, by boarding, an action already so far advanced by the effect of the



guns. It may also happen that some failure in the evolutions of the enemy, or some error, will present a favorable opportunity which an able opponent will not fail to improve.

In fleets and squadrons, in the disorder of a broken line and intermixture of friends and foes, the opportunities for boarding will be more frequent and less difficult. The result will be in proportion to the energies of the measures adopted.

Circumstances may occur, when, notwithstanding great disproportion of force, a vessel may save others, or obtain favorable chances for herself, by her devotedness, or her boldness in closing so near an enemy, as to inspire a fear of being boarded under circumstances favorable to the assailant.

As respects steam vessels, it may be presumed, that, as they facilitate sudden movements, they may second the ardor and boldness of the national character.

For the purpose of engaging in certain predetermined modes, and to supply for certain details the insufficiency of signals, it sometimes happens that Admirals can usefully confine themselves to plans of operations, of which they furnish complete explanations to the captains under their orders.

These plans ought to be few in number, perfectly simple and clear, and the explanations short; for if the main object belongs to the chief, the incidents of detail necessarily devolve upon those who are to carry it into execution.

If the weather fleet has the great advantage of being master of its plans of attack, the lee fleet has sometimes the advantage of the faults of the other.

Such may be the case, when regardless of breaking the line of battle, the lee fleet can be separated without inconvenience, into two or three divisions; provided all act in concert, and under the inspiration of that cool bravery which usually leads to success.

The most general remark upon this question is, that every plan of attack is good, if it renders a part of the force of the enemy useless; or, if it places a part of it, under the fire of a superior force. The object to be desired being always, as has already been observed, to have the superiority upon some point, and then to profit suddenly of that advantage.

A war of *cruises*, by detached divisions, within proper limits, and in connection with some general plan of hostilities, may have its influence upon the final result of a war; this species of warfare requires that the squadrons should be commanded by able and active chiefs, who have great resources in themselves, and in their knowledge of the localities, where they are to carry the war.

M.

## JAVA IN 183—.

FROM A LOG BOOK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Sunrise the next morning found our quondam companions gone, and ourselves preparing for a return to the city, all refreshed by a most delightful night of sleep, which was disturbed by nought except the occasional entrance of a native, as he obeyed the whistle—the well-known summons of his master. Mr. M. informed us that the Malays do not like this mode of calling them, and it is used seldom, except in cases where the parties are far apart. The call is never disobeyed, however, let it be sounded when it may.

As we had decided to leave Koroepau immediately after breakfast, and were not to be treated to this till late, it was suggested to us that we had ample opportunity for visiting a village near by; and accordingly, after walking about a mile, we reached one containing, as we judged, about two hundred inhabitants. It was surrounded by groves of cocoanut trees, as are all the villages we saw on the island, and encircled by a thick bamboo hedge. The huts, which are always of bamboo, were divided into different apartments; sometimes plastered with mud, and usually raised a few feet from the ground. This building on piles is general in Sumatra; and on the island of Puna, at the mouth of Guyaquil river, the huts are raised as much as twelve or fifteen feet frequently.

There has seemed prevalent an impression that where the elevation is so great, it is meant as a partial protection to the inmates from the attacks of wild beasts, particularly the tiger; but we believe the object sought is the comparative comfort, imparted by a more free circulation of air and greater exemption from dampness, from the mosquitoes, and from reptiles of all kinds.

To each Javanese and Malay village there is always a head inhabitant, and to him his fellows entrust the superintendence of public affairs. Formerly the heads of villages were responsible for the amount of all property belonging to travellers, which might be lost within their respective precincts, if the same had been placed under their charge; and they were required to take charge of all travellers' property, carried to them for that purpose.\* We did not learn that this regulation is strictly enforced at the present day, but presume it is.

Plantations of cocoanut trees environ every cottage, and nothing can be transmitted to one's descendants, compared in value to such an inheritance. Without this, a family is really poor. The bamboo also is generally found round the cottager's little garden.

We entered a hut, apparently the most inviting in the village, and were astonished at the cordiality with which we were welcomed. Among the members of the family was a Javanese fe-

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\* Thorn.

male, who was really beautiful, and as little susceptible to certain impressions as we may be presumed to have been after our sad lesson at Buitenzorg; even we left but with the greatest reluctance. She was apparently about fifteen years of age, and made herself more interesting in our view by continuing at the occupation we found her engaged in, of weaving a coarse kind of cotton cloth.—The specimen of raw material was very white and fine, the product of the land.

The ignorance of the lower classes of the Javanese, and their implicit obedience to the orders of their chiefs, it is said, render them completely subjected to the influence of the priests. A bribe to the latter will always render certain, the success of any design the foreigner may meditate. The females appear modest; severe punishment generally follows lewdness. Notwithstanding, we were satisfied that the coyness manifested by them is less the result of their own choice, than of a sectarian impression they hold. An individual, be he of whatever nation or religion he may, who can purchase a priest's bare assertion (and this is easily done) to his having undergone a certain ceremony, prescribed in the Jewish and Mahomedan religions, may not only covet any thing that is his neighbor's, but indulge with impunity in the violation of the *seventh* commandment also. Under such circumstances, the influence of such an avowal,

"Lost to the heart ties, to his neighbor's arms,  
The willing husband yields his spouse's charms."

Our visit was shortened by intelligence, which accidentally reached us, that there had been five deaths in this campong the preceding night, from a disease, well answering *our* ideas of the Asiatic cholera. This led to the remark by Mr. M——, that about Samarang, in 1822, when the cholera first appeared, upwards of twenty-nine thousand deaths were reported to the police; and that the mortality was greater than this, as no knowledge of the disease of many was communicated. But it must be recollected, that at that period, so little was known of the nature and consequent treatment of this scourge of nations, that an attack and the repositing of one's bones in the charnel house were synonymous terms.

On our way back, we passed a *slokan*, in course of construction by our host. The *slokan* is defined to be "an artificial cut, which unites the smaller streamlets in the mountains above Buitenzorg, and serves to water the rice fields in the plains south east of Batavia." This work was being executed at a great labor and expense, but the large estate of Mr. M——, had paid nothing to its proprietor for some years, on account of the little rice produced, which scarcity was caused by a want of the proper element.

Laborers are hired here, for each his puddy and *three* rupees a month.

These rice fields form a beautiful object to the eye of the traveller, in Java. Laid out in squares, sloping gradually towards the coast, the water from the mountains is continually flowing over the whole

surface of the highest to the next below ; and so on, while the variegated hues of emerald and gold, occasioned by one spot, newly sown, being verdant, while close to it, is another, ripe for reaping, conduce not a little to the unrivalled beauty of the scene.

A native stopped us, saying that he had a pair of domesticated *Petola* snakes, ( *Tiboya* ? ) one of which was about twenty-five feet long, which he was desirous we should honor with a visit. But time forbad, and the poor fellow seemed quite disappointed at what he doubtless construed into a singular indifference to the wonderful ; by which indifference, alas ! he was deprived of a much sought opportunity for making a speculation. \* \* \* \*

We took our leave of Koroepau and its kind and hospitable occupant, before nine o'clock—a charitable regard for our horses, as well as ourselves, arguing much in favor of this determination—and long did we envy almost the invalids who resort here from all parts of the island. The climate of Koroepau is very salubrious, and to this class of beings has proved of incalculable benefit. At night, however, the cold is sensibly felt. The evening sky is generally overcast with clouds and rain, but the mornings are delightful and are always clear and serene. We rode to Buitenzorg to breakfast, and this arrangement enabled us to escape the heat of mid-day. As we were about starting, the captain and surgeon of an English ship in the Roads, rode up from a hunting excursion; among their victims were several peacocks and a wild hog, which demonstrates the sort of game sportsmen here enjoy.

It was now the season of harvest ; the extensive and almost illimitable fields were filled with females, gathering the puddy.—The numberless small sheds, or shops, which the traveller finds for his accommodation at convenient distances on the road side, were thronged, and bore ample evidence to the justness of the charge, that the Malay and Javanese *males* are exceedingly indolent, and incapable of being moved from their apathy, but by the most positive compulsion. At these sheds, all kinds of refreshments are supplied in abundance, and cheap for cash, or, what is more difficult to obtain in other and more favored portions of the globe than Java, “ approved credit.” In a single field there were about two hundred females, employed laboriously ; in the sheds around, double that number of men in idleness. The harvest season is a grand gala time with this people. The roads are crowded with pedatties, and at night the fruit of their labor is borne home and presented by the women to their lawful owners—the other sex. Immensely broad-brimmed hats are worn by all the females and their manners were illustrated as we rode past. Every one remained uncovered so long as we continued in sight !

Every inch of the ground, between Koroepau and Buitenzorg, bears proof to the great exertions by which the means of irrigation has been effected.

A Malay burial place, about midway, is a far less ornamental ground than one at the Cape of Good Hope ; but the graves are arranged and constructed in a similar manner.



We were refreshed by a *hot* breakfast, a *cool* siesta, and a *deliberate* glimpse at the pretty French woman—the wife of mine host at the Bellevue, ( see his before mentioned avowal of that fact, to us once so astounding ; ) and at three o'clock the same afternoon, we set out for the city.

Our first relay after leaving Buitenzorg, consisted of six beautiful horses, furnished by his Excellency the Lieutenant General and Governor of the island, for our use ; that is, for the use of Mr. B., one of our companions, and who, we may now mention, is the Post Master General of *Nederlandsch Indie*, and a warm personal friend of his Excellency. The same politeness furnished our two last relays to Batavia. One of these animals was of the highly extolled *Benia* breed. " The finest of these are procured from the small island of Gonong-api, situated at the northeast end of Beema harbor, about three or four miles from Sumbaroa point, and forming the west side of the north entrance of Gapy straits. \* "

According to a superstitious tradition of the natives, the sea-horse is supposed to pay a visit every five years to the mares of this place, who, after copulating with him in his own element, return to their rich pastures at the foot of the mountain, and bring forth the breed which is so beautiful and valuable. The horses are small, and the prevailing color of those in the island, is jet black, though few of that description are to be seen among those which are brought from thence. The horses of the island are small, general size about thirteen hands, but active. A good deal of the blood and make of the Arabian appears in them. The Javanese are the best drivers, perhaps, in the world. The manner of travelling in the island is certainly peculiar : The two boys who accompanied us as footmen, whenever the horses appeared to lag at all, were in an instant by their sides, and applying the lash, which they always carried, most lavishly ; they keep up with the horses, running in this way for miles. At night these footmen bear large torches, which serve the double purpose of illuminating the path and dispelling somewhat of the moisture around. At every change of horses, a change of footmen also takes place ; those left, remain until the return of the party, and are supposed to devote their time, so far as may be necessary, to the care of the animals with which they have journeyed. For this purpose, there is put into the hands of one of these fellows the means wherewith provision may be made for man and beast, and of course their employer expects to find at a subsequent day, that all have fared sufficiently well. A recent traveller † in Brazil, mentions as remarkable, the weight of copper coin, with which he was incommoded to defray his expenses while journeying. We should give another demonstration of the onerous quality of a metallic currency on such occasions, did we state the manner of managing such things in Java.

A government messenger from the city passed us on horseback, at full speed. We noticed a number of companies of native

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\* Thorn.

† Walsh.

troops, as they are termed, at drill on the route. One would suppose the conduct of these soldiers, in by-gone days, would tend to their future employment by the Dutch, only in extreme cases; yet it appears, that sad experience has been of no avail.

As we drew near Batavia, the roads were filled with carriages, some of which we observed to contain specimens of the fair sex whose *complexions* plead for a favorable impression on our minds, but whose features were—*not quite hideous*.

A grove, consisting of one hundred and eighty thousand coconut trees, as we were assured, is always pointed out to the attention of strangers. The owner of the estate, his wife and child, (European) were inhumanly murdered by two of his slaves, eight months before our visit; and a venerable looking tree, one most conspicuous to the passer-by, stands a terror to all evil doers, having been used as a gallows for the murderers.

As we drove up to the large building which contains the treasury, and all the other public offices, but which has nothing favorable to recommend it, a small covered wagon containing the mail for Sourabaya, *flew* past. We barely looked into the theatre, a church-like building in appearance, where an amateur company perform on Friday evenings, "wind and weather permitting," and were in a few minutes once more in the delightful mansion of captain S——.

A violent fall of rain commenced in Weltevreden, soon after we left, on Saturday, and although, when we reached Buitenzorg that evening, a heavy shower had just ceased, we experienced the most delightful weather during the whole journey.

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A few weeks in Java furnished us with the most pleasant impressions, and since we lost sight of the island, they have been in no way lessened.

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**THE MILITARY LIFE OF BENJAMIN BASTION,**

LATE OF THE ARMY.

LETTER V.

Finding myself left alone, I turned to my table and was soon lost in the mazes of  $A \times 2 \text{ AB} \times B$ . The only interruption I suffered until the drums beat for tattoo, was a visit from the real Simon pure, the Quarter Master in his own proper person, to whom I very respectfully made report of our fractured condition, and received his assurance that all should be mended on the morrow.

There are men whose faults and follies are so blended with the noblest feelings of the heart, and with the highest order of intellectual powers, that we involuntarily forgive them, even when those faults are most offensive in their effects upon ourselves. This may often be owing to the action of self-love, and the phrenologist would readily find the cause in the united operation of the two organs of self-esteem and veneration, perhaps both being under the influence of benevolence. But however that may be, men of genius have generally found mercy and forgiveness at the hands of a compassionate public, for those little wanderings from the straight road, denominated eccentricities. Kindred intellects pardon and applaud, because they receive by the very act a certain portion of reflected praise; and because with views liberalized by education and commerce with mankind, they have learned to see or to be blind, as the occasion may require. Inferior minds feel a pride in the exercise of a power, which thus raises them, for a time, at least, to a level with one that is felt to be superior; or because the awe, felt beneath the breathings of a loftier spirit, is in itself an influence from which they cannot free themselves, and produces fear of being drawn into a contest where defeat were certain. A host of others, from that universal motive, the desire of seeming, acting, and thinking like others, which hurries them on to lose themselves in the general mass, rather than risk the pain of being conspicuous and alone. Even where the weaknesses of the highly endowed have amounted to crime, and the moral sense of society has recorded its sentence of excommunication against the offender, still do they hold communion with him through his works; and admiring while they condemn, think they have found his apology in the infirmities of humanity. A little time elapses, the tomb has closed over the mortal part, and the frailties of his nature lie buried with the corruptible body in oblivion forever. The remembrance of his virtues and his genius is cherished, and it is believed that the public voice may have pronounced an unjust judgment.

But the errors of the man of genius are followed by punishment more sure and more severe than it is in the power of society to in-

flict. Go with him into the solitary place, when he repairs thither for the purpose of communing with himself. That heart, to the world seeming cold and impenetrable as marble, behold, how it swells as the tender and gentle emotions, called up from the cells of childhood, come to fill it with pleasant recollections. It is now that of a very infant in its simplicity and purity. The involuntary tear trembles at the eye-lid, and the proud spirit of the man is subdued by his own thoughts. He feels bitterly the effects of his own folly, for he sees what he had been, and what he is now. Keenly the arrow of remorse enters his soul, and what enemy could inflict another pang? And what friend would fail to seize the happy moment to withdraw him from the way of wrong, and gently urge him on the surer road to honest fame?

Scheldt and Tiffe returned while the drums were yet beating, and proceeded, without speaking, to arrange their beds for the night. I knew not what had been the result of their long absence together, but might have argued it from the triumphant bearing of the former, and the alacrity with which he made his preparations for sleep; as well as from the composed and subdued manner of the latter, who, at this hour, was often boisterous and noisy to a degree very annoying, especially when accompanied by some of his boon companions.— Little was said by either, and the taps soon consigned us to silence and to sleep.

The next day was Saturday, whose after dinner hours of release from duty, render it most distinguished in the cadets' weekly calendar. It has become a land mark, and serves well to note the lapse of time, else little heeded amidst the regular routine of duty. It is a point of time looked forward to with much eagerness of anticipation, and plans are generally matured beforehand for so devoting the golden hours of relaxation as therein to concentrate a week of enjoyment. It is recurred to as a souvenir of joys absent and past; and its welcome sound carries with it either the promise or the memory of pleasure. Friends, and those from the same state or region, generally formed themselves into little parties, to ramble over the adjacent country from dinner time till parade or sunset, or to visit in some of the families at the post. Or if the weather was unfavorable or the season advanced, then the library opened its stores to all, desirous of gratifying curiosity, or of improving a scientific or literary taste.

A "permit" was necessary to go beyond the walls or limits of the post. This had been prepared in due form and sent into the commandant of cadets, in proper season, and with his signature presented to the officer of the day; so we were fortified with our passport and awaited the hour of dinner with some impatience. It was a bright autumnal day. The sun shone clear and warmly, and the clear blue sky, speckled here and there with snowy fleece, that seemed to roll along the outline of the mountains, together with the balmy and exhilarating air, gave promise of enjoyment to all who should seek it, "sub jove frigido." The morning passed as usual, except that many an unlucky wight lost his "plus three" that



day, from having suffered his fancy to roam away with him to other scenes, when, banishing all but algebra from his contemplation, he ought to have striven against the pleasing allurements. The humble meal of salt meat was soon despatched—not even a V—— indulging that day in the extra luxury of pork and molasses; for many calculated on something different, if not better, to be found in the hills, at the houses of Mynheer Kronk or Mammie Winfield. The poorest and most indifferent viands, prepared (not by the dimpled hands of a Katrina Van Tassel, but) by the dirty fingers of a blowsy slattern, in the most doubtful dishes served, and seasoned with nobody knows what condiments, were, on such occasions, gorged with great relish; for they were out of the common course of the eternal routine of beef, beef, beef. And according to the ancient adage, they were sweeter because enjoyed in defiance of law, and, so far, were stolen pleasures.

As the word “break” was given, on the return of the battalion from the mess-hall, a movement took place, much like that which is seen on the still bosom of a lake, when a stone is let fall upon it; or, to use a more familiar instance, like the shootings of those little bright points upon the cinders of a piece of paper just burned. Friends ran hither and thither to seek each other; and then, as each band formed itself, it moved off in the direction of the Battery, Koskisko’s garden, Fort Clinton and Lowd’s house, according to the intentions of each to visit one or another of the many objects of interest in the neighborhood, and as they were furnished with the necessary passport. All certainly did not go armed with such a paper, for at that time all could not obtain one. It was viewed in the light of an indulgence, and was frequently refused to those of notoriously irregular or negligent habits. And many sought not the favor, but carried on a sort of trade in contraband, smuggling themselves out, and returning laden with articles prohibited by the military tariff. Many a form disappeared slowly by itself below the crest of the river bank, as if the individual were seeking solitude among the rocky ravines; and a Trollope would have recorded it to the credit of the institution and of the country, that so many serious young men availed themselves of the few hours allowed for pleasant recreation, to devote them to the more important purpose of meditation and thought: and then, reasoning from such premises to a very natural conclusion, she would have fixed the chivalrous and gallant character of the future defenders of their country, at a very low standard, particularly in comparison with that of the young officers of her own Britain; and pronouncing them fitter to wield the spiritual than carnal weapons, would have sunk back in her old arm-chair in “hectacies” at her own keenness and wit. Most penetrating, most subtle and most veracious of thy sex! who canst intuitively trace out effects to their causes, and make deductions so exact and just with the mere “coup d’œil,” and spread them forth, as it were, a banquet of sweets, adorned with flowers, by the mere flourish of thy magic and creative pen!—while ordinary mortals shall toil and travel, and ask questions, and see with their

own eyes, for a twelve month together, ere they feel secure in the possession of one of the least of the gems of truth, abounding to profusion in thy literary bijoutière. Years after the period of which I speak, thou didst look upon that lovely plain, and yet saw nothing unqualifiedly to admire. Ah, thou wert leaning upon his arm, whose bland smile and speaking eye made thee to forget all else; and those mellifluous accents, compounded of pungent alkalis and gentle oil, did act so softly and so kindly on thy still softer nature, that thou wert alive to nought but a reviving and refreshing sensation—very like that which accompanies the application of a genuine “cake of old Windsor,” in tepid lymph dissolved, to the soiled and feverish skin. I hail thee, Triune traveller! whether thou didst come as a half-pay centurion, scribbling for thy dinner; or in petticoat and cloak bewrapped, didst appeal to the known gallantry and regard for the sex, common to all our race; or in gown and cassoc, with well feigned sanctity, to bestow thy benison, applying thy scalpel-lum to the throat of our national character the while. With thee, to see is to know, and thou mightest well assume for thy coat of arms, the motto, *veni, vidi, scivi*—I came, I saw, I knew.

Yes, a traveller such as thou, would certainly have remarked the number of meditative youth, now retiring to the solitude of their own thoughts, among the eternal rocks and the evergreens that skirt the river's edge. But come with me and we will follow them to their imagined haunts. See, there goes one, down, down, down at a headlong pace, leaping from rock to rock, and catching at a bush here and there, to break the force of his fall as he lights with so much dexterity upon an old gray moss-grown mass, having a double declivity, at whose foot lay piles of loose stones, over which the torrent has marked its well worn way. Those antics are little favorable to present or immediate contemplation. But there he goes again, sliding and vaulting along, and now he disappears for a moment, and then he stands on that green little spot of sward, that seems as if spread out on purpose for his accommodation. Ah, now he'll lay himself down upon the verdant bed, and calm his spirits into the proper mood. No doubt he has a volume in his cap, in which to read and thereon reflect, and doubly thus enjoy the scene from some beautiful description of Wordsworth or Cowper, rendering every object more vivid in its own peculiar light, as a picture often discloses new points of excellence with the assistance of a “carte descriptive.” There—three, four others have joined him. They are friends, come to sit down together, and mingle sweetly in the communion of soul with soul; admiring the high wrought conceptions of some master mind, and associating his thoughts with the grandeur round them. This is a true philosopher; this vaulting peripatetic whom we saw even now gambolling down the precipitous descent, like a hearty admirer of nature; and he has learnt that the true way to enjoy loneliness, is, to be near one to whom he may say, “how sweet is solitude!” They strip—yes, they'll bathe in the cool stream, and then refreshed, come back with sharpened appetite for the intellectual repast. But they

resume their garments—and yet not those they just now wore.— There stands one in full “*cits*” confessed; and there stand they all, five sober citizens. Why, there’s juggling in this surely; there’s not a rag of gray cloth in the company. Where is the chakos, too, that phenix of top-pieces, in the which may not be stowed “two slices with butter between” without discovery? Hark! did you hear that low whistle, and its answer, as if from its distant echo on the opposite bank? Again it comes more shrill upon the breeze, and its response is quicker and more distinct; and a small skiff shoots from beneath the overhanging limbs and foliage that had concealed it from view. Another moment and the five are seated or reclined along its stern sheets, and the sinewy arms of a single oarsman are urging the little shell, bounding on its way to——Bennie’s.

McGlendy, Owenley, Ned and I, were progressing on the road toward the German Flats. It was along the hill-side, preserving a level, passing the little hamlet of Camp-town, which lays below, on the water’s side, in a bend formed by the shore as it just begins to sweep round to form “the Point.” Following the river for a mile or two, it turns off to seek a passage between the Crow’s Nest, and the high hills near Fort Putnam. We got over a fence and crossing a potatoe patch, came to a little knoll on the brink of the steep bank of the river, covered with a thick growth of evergreens. This retired and romantic spot, (I should be glad to say enclosure) is the Cadets’ grave-yard. On a stone platform, surrounded by an iron railing, stands a white marble monument, erected by the corps, to the memory of one of their number, the young and much lamented Lowe, who was accidentally killed by the discharge of a cannon, when firing a salute. It is a low column, surmounted by a tablet or abacus, above which appears a group, representing a field piece at the moment of discharge, with the smoke rolling out of the mouth; a pile of shot, a pair of colors, a book and an ascending flame; the whole forming a very appropriate emblem, and neatly executed. The column is built of blocks, laid in regular masonry, with bevelled joints, each stone thus forming a pannel in relief, intended to receive an inscription; and whenever a cadet dies, the name &c. is carved there. There were already three that told of early hopes blighted—of a career, commenced in the bloom of health and promise, thus soon closed; and of the young, the gifted, and the aspiring, laid in his lowly and last bed by sorrowing comrades. There is something touching in this companionship of the departed—this family tomb, where rest, side by side, those who on earth were united—their names traced out in lasting characters by the hands of surviving brothers, and their memories thus preserved fresh as the unfading shrubs around. What consolation to the bereaved parents to know that their cherished offspring was not consigned to the cold grave,

“By strangers honor’d, and by strangers mourn’d”——

that, although no father was there to lay the head of his child upon the lap of earth, and piously to resign the good lent to him by



heaven, but for a season ; there was yet one, with feelings little less than paternal, who stood there, to perform the mournful office ; that in his last moments he was watched, and to his last home followed, by brothers in arms—brothers in affection.

As we came up to the monument we perceived Tiffe and Jamie, seated together on the side nearest the river, apparently in earnest conversation. Nor did they seem aware of our approach until we were very near, and then they rose to meet us. I saw the former fold up hurriedly and put away a letter, and I thought a tear glistened in his eye.

"Glad to see you," said he, "we stole a march on you, as you discovered, after dinner. The truth is, Jamie here and I had some little matters to arrange, and thinking we could bear the loss of one dinner in the week"—

"You came fasting here into the fastnesses of the German flats," said Ned. "You came fast, too, for you had'nt much the start, and we caught no glimpse of your moving forms, à la distance.—By gar, I think there's something in the wind when too such trencher heroes can forsake dinner and friends, to gain a quarter of an hour's meditation among the tombs. Come, confess your plots, and let us into the conspiracy—we'll be very secret and take a big oath not to divulge"—

"Why, if we were to require any oath at all, it would be a very big one from you ; by the rule, you know. But Ned, since you are not philosopher enough to abstain from that vulgar every-day thing, dinner, suppose you give your opinion on that carved group on top of the monument ; dont you think it would be an immense volume that should almost conceal the wheel of a six pounder, when leaned against it as that is yonder?"

"Truly it would require a huge folio ; but, you know, they required room for an inscription, and so they've got a book not much bigger than a comfortable family bible, at the same time ingeniously reducing the scale of the cannon, colors, and so forth. When we view these things according to their real intent and the necessity of the case, there's no obscurity, you know."

"Excellent! you ought to be detailed to do duty at the monument, for the purpose of explaining away the apparent bad taste exhibited in its design, to the visitors, particularly the female portion, who would assuredly be much edified thereby, and not a little amused with their cicerone."

"Amused? No that's a doubtful word ; say delighted, captivated, smitten. How I should like it, though. I believe I'll apply for the duty. I'll get clear of guards, drills and parades. Oh, I have a letter from *Fither*, which I'll show you. I'll read it just as written, for there's not a stop in the whole of it."

DEAR NED

I sailed on the 27th last month expecting to reach the Point by the 31st and we got blown off the next day and the first place we brought up at was what d'ye think Bermuda and we could'nt go ashore there tho' I should have liked to I left Dick well he's just been up country and brought back a splendid nag from



home but I told him 'twas no use here for says I no cadet shall keep a waiter horse nor dog his sister married Billy W—— after all and there was great jollifications on the occasion I hear you are all getting temperance men up there if I thought that was true I would'nt come back again Tell Jem Scheldt and Tom Tiffe I long to sit down with them over a "brown bess" and tell stories I shall be up almost as soon as this letter and I'll bring you a heap of tobacco

Yours

F. COTTINGIN.

NED QUIDDY ESQ.

"Hurra for Fither; I dont believe he ever wrote such a long letter in his life before, and if he had heard you read it, he would have said—'oh, that's too d—d familiar, Ned.'"

Scheldt now proposed that we should go to see the cascade and Washington's Valley, where it is said the General lived some time, when commanding the Post of West Point, during the revolutionary war.

"That's doubtful," said Owenley, "that story about the residence of General Washington in the Valley, that now is immortalized by his name. That he sometimes came there to visit those who lived there, is likely enough; but the house is no longer standing. It is something like the tradition of Kosciusko and the garden that goes by his name, and about his being shot at, and the mark of the ball being still visible. Why, did it ever occur to you to enquire where the cannon was stationed that could throw a shot with such effect against the solid rock? I have been told on very good authority, that it is probable from many circumstances, that Kosciusko was never on that little shelf that bears his name. Well, supposing the General actually ate, drank and slept in a house now no longer in existence; are there not places far more worthy of celebrity in connexion with that great name? Chain Rock, Fort Clinton, the old house just behind the mess-house—aye, and the opposite bank of the river—may you not almost find the prints of his footsteps?"

"Shame on you Owenley," said Tiffe, "for maliciously breaking the thread of a venerable tradition and depriving us of something to say when we escort our friends to see the lions of the place.—The very rocks cry out against you. What matters it where the gun stood, or whether any, to throw a shot at the poor Pole's head, as he lay dreaming of better days for his unhappy country?—It makes a pretty story, and often have I seen the sympathetic tear tremble on the lid of beauty at the narration; and often did I hope to repeat the oft-told tale to the willing ears of many a pretty lass,"—

"And so you may; and I promise you, if I am by, to listen, all in admiration lost; not so much at the marvel of the story, as at your own brilliant imaginings, clothed as they ever are, in the rich drapery, wrought by a fancy bearing the impress of"—

"Stop, I pray you; spare a friend's blushes for his own shame. I am but too, too conscious of my own imperfections, and of how much against my present and future advantage, are the revels of that same imagination you are now pleased to extol with the par-

tiality of a blind friendship. If you love me, never applaud that which I consider as my great weakness, my future ruin. It is before my eyes, even now, that I am to fall into wretchedness, poverty and contempt; and here is the cause. How shall I ever work my way into that every-day world, on which we are about entering, where these very imaginings will ever be my bitterest enemies?—Oh, that I had been created otherwise; for gladly would I exchange beings with the dullest plodder on the surface of things; nay, I would be in all, the reverse of what I am: make me phlegmatic, cold and selfish; fill my veins with milk and water, and my heart with apathy, and then should I realize quiet, ease, content.”

I joined Scheldt, and ventured to question him concerning the long interview he had with our room-mate the night before, and which seemed continued when we found them at the monument.

“While there is life there is hope, as the doctors say; and to continue the figure, the patient’s disease exhibits none but favorable symptoms now. If we can keep him removed from the malaria that has produced it, we may hope for a certain, though slow cure. But I fear the first exposure will bring on a renewed attack, much to be dreaded, and more difficult to conquer. He received a letter this morning from one whose influence comes to our aid most opportunely. But, for that, I doubt if we had been able to draw him from his other engagements, to accompany us. We have, however, been so fortunate, and it will be no fault of mine if the advantage is lost. It will be a severe trial for him, when he next meets his old associates; and if he withstand their raillery, he’s safe. That letter from Cottingin, read to him by Ned was mal-a-propos, and he was half tempted away to his haunts again, by its vulgar spirit. Here’s the cascade.”

We were now at a spot, celebrated for its romantic scenery, and its cool shades and refreshing waters. In a ravine near the foot of the Crow’s Nest, we found ourselves at some height above the river, near where the rocks form a natural dam, over which the water tumbles, at times, like a real water-fall, at others a mere shower-bath. Then flowing off along a channel worn in the rock, widening here and there, it affords a variety of baths; in some the water being almost stagnant, and in others flowing swiftly enough to create a very agreeable and increased sensation of refreshing coolness. On the left, rises a ledge of rocks whose surfaces are marked by lines indicating a great rise at times, when the little stream assumes the importance of a mountain torrent, and comes rushing down, dashing from ledge to ledge, sending up its rainbow mists like another Niagara, and roaring on its way like the surf of the ocean after a storm. In the spring when the ice and snow begin to melt, or after a rain storm, it affords a beautiful view from the opposite bank of the river; the white foam and the undulating motion, seen one moment through the trees, then lost and reappearing in the large opening where we now stood, and then lost again on its way to the Hudson. The rumbling noise, too, like that of distant thunder, or of old Hendrick Hudson and his crew, who occasionally

leave their haunts on the Kaatskill to visit these summits, adds very much to the interest of the whole scene: and it would seem then, that here must have been the real Dunderberg, in passing which the schippers lowered away their peaks, in deferential reverence to the spirit of the place.

B. B.

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### NAVAL FRAGMENTS.

BY ROBERT BURTS, U. S. N.

The other day, we were becalmed off Cape Frio, and as there was no appearance of a breeze, there not being at that time a cloud in the heavens, we got out the lower booms, rigged the life lines, and piped all hands overboard, taking the precaution to send a man on the fore yard to look out for sharks. A busy and a merry scene then followed; shouting, and jesting, and splashing, and laughter, rose in one blended discordance, and in two minutes almost all of the crew were overboard. The officer of the deck, who was promenading the poop, happened to cast his eye over the quarter, when, to his horror and astonishment he perceived a huge shark immediately beneath, and not more than five yards from the nearest swimmer. "Come in!" shouted he, at the top of his voice, "come in—every one of you, for your life, come in!" This was the first intimation the men had of the peril they run, and after a moment of doubt and apprehension, each man struck out for the swinging boom. As more than two or three could not enter at a time, and all, impelled by the first law of nature, endeavored to obtain the advance, some idea may be formed of the thrilling scene that followed; many, in endeavoring to climb up to the boom, were hurled back into the sea by the rolling of the ship, as there was at that time a heavy ground swell agitating the ocean. Some could not climb, after gaining the ladders and pendants, through sheer fright; whilst the efforts of others were observed gradually relaxing from fatigue, and more than one was looked on as the victim of one or both of the monsters that menaced them with destruction. During these few minutes which seemed hours of torture, the shark kept gradually edging towards the slowly lessening mass of human forms; the confusion of so many swimmers kept him at bay. Had there been but three or four, I am confident he would have attacked them; but such a number, and the splashing they made, frightened him and saved the lives of the whole.

Men were heard every where, encouraging their messmates and



endeavoring to stimulate them to greater exertions. It was at that fearful moment, that the concealed affections of those gallant fellows broke forth; it was in the agonizing supplications of those who were out of danger—the trembling entreaties to cheer the sinking spirits of those who still floated on the brink of destruction. They could do no more than this, because all we have described was the work of a minute, and consequently every man was thrown upon his own exertions for the preservation of his life.—At length, there remained but one man in the water, and as fearless a fellow too as ever dared it; as the boom rose he caught it with both hands and rose with it from the dangerous element; the voracious monster saw his intended victim about to be snatched from him and made a fearful plunge towards his ascending form, but happily he was too late; the man fixed himself firmly on the boom, while the shark remained immediately beneath him. Just then, the ship gave a tremendous lurch, and the boom and man sunk three feet beneath the surface of the ocean; the huge monster grew frightened, descended to the depths of the sea, and when the ship lurched again the man was safe on board.

We got a large monkey at Bahia, who was killed two or three weeks since by a marlinspike, which fell from the maintop and fractured his skull; his death spread a universal gloom throughout the ship, for he was one of the most gentlemanly monkeys of the age;—a monkey beloved for his inestimable qualities and respected for his general deportment; there was not one in the ship, from the smallest side boy up, but had the interest of Roger at heart—not one, and when he fell, many a tribute was paid to his memory. Never was the society of Prince or Hero more courted, than was the company of this very much of a monkey. The men adored him, the midshipmen loved him, and the lieutenants expressed the kindest regard in his favor. He was ever attended by a *coterie* of some half dozen of the crew; the young gentlemen of the watch were constant attendants at his levees, held daily on the boom cover, and even the officer of the deck would at times stop and exchange salutations with Roger. Under such circumstances, the sorrow we all experienced at his decease, may be imagined. We wrapped his clay cold body in a pair of discarded pantaloons, and committed him to the keeping of the vast deep. That night, the following verses were most pathetically chanted by the boatswain's yeoman, to the tune of *Araby's Daughter*.

Farewell! then farewell! to thee, Roger, forever;  
Thus murmured a sailor, who sat on a boom;  
Tho' the blue wave rolls o'er thee, forget thee I'll never,  
Nor cease for to mingle my tears with thy tomb.

Nor shall Melvin,\* so loved by thee, ever forget thee,  
For tho' he may smile when his memory lags;  
Yet often, when cleaning his pin, he'll regret thee,  
And heave a deep sigh o'er his brick dust and rags.

\*The captain of the after guard, an honorable, gray headed old sailor, and a most rebellious subject; one of Uncle Sam's hard bargains.



O! long shall our Bullys remember, revere thee;  
Not e'en round the grog-tub wilt thou be forgot;  
For there, even there, a thought shall endear thee,  
And the veteran will sigh, as he puts down the tot.\*

And the young sailor boy, when he goes for to change him,  
And array his fine form for some muster day,  
Will brood o'er thy fate until grief shall derange him,  
And he'll turn from his hammock weeping away.

O! soft as the oyster, close to thee growing,  
So soft was thy heart, till the marlinspike sped,  
Like the wind of the North o'er the tall forest blowing,  
Prostrated thy body and killed thee stone dead.

\*The vessel used by the sailors in drinking their grog.

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#### "POOR PAY, POOR PREACH."

General CHARLES SCOTT, of the Revolutionary army, and afterwards Governor of Kentucky, became a prisoner of war at the surrender of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1781. His health became so bad that he obtained his parole; and having procured a horse and chair for himself, and a horse for his servant, put some provisions and a bottle of spirits into the chair box, (for there were few houses of accommodation on the road he was about to travel) the General was placed in his small carriage, and set out for his native state, Virginia.

On his march to Charleston, he acquired the knowledge of a remarkably cool spring, about twelve or fourteen miles from the city, encompassed by a fine shade, and not more than a hundred yards from the road. He ordered his servant to drive to the spot, which was soon found. As the General was so feeble that he could neither walk nor stand alone, his servant spread his cloak upon the grass, took him from his chair, and laid him down to rest.

The British commander had sedulously prohibited all communications to the American prisoners, either by letters or newspapers, in consequence of which it was extremely difficult to learn what was going on. General Scott was desirous to know if the Americans had any force in the field in that quarter of the country, and if so, to learn their strength and position. He ordered his servant to keep a lookout, and if he saw any person passing along the road, to hail and ask him to come to the spring. After some time the servant remarked to the General, that he saw a dirty-looking Indian coming up the road. "Direct him to come here," said the General. He did so, and something like the following dialogue ensued:

*General.*—How do you do?

*Indian.*—Oh, how do?

*General.*—Where have you come from?

*Indian.*—From the lower Catawba town.

*General.*—Where are you going?

*Indian.*—To the upper Catawba town.

*General.*—What are you going there for?

*Indian.*—I am going to preach.

*General.*—Aye—so you preach, do you?

*Indian.*—O, yes, me preach sometime.

*General.*—Well! do they pay you any for preaching?

*Indian.*—Yes, little—twenty shilling—each town pay me twenty shilling.

*General.*—Why, that is d——d poor pay.

*Indian.*—Aye—and d——d *poor preach too.*

The General was so pleased with the prompt and candid reply of the Indian, that he burst into a fit of laughter, and for a long time he could not restrain himself. When he became composed, he discovered that he had got into a considerable perspiration, which he had not felt before since his sickness. The bottle of spirit had been put into the spring, to cool; the provisions were taken out of the chair-box; the General and the Indian ate and drank together, and the General has been heard to declare, that he ate and drank with a better appetite than he had done, since he had been a prisoner. He was helped into his chair again, pursued his journey, continued to improve in health, and when he arrived at his residence, (Petersburg) he was perfectly restored.

General Scott has often said, that this adventure with the Indian saved his life; the incident was so novel, and the acknowledgment of the Indian so simple and frank, it cheered him up, and the recollection of it caused him to laugh frequently, as he travelled homeward, with gloomy thoughts, brooding over the misfortunes of the American cause. It was the first time General S. had ever heard the comparison, and he believed the present adage of "poor pay, poor preach," had its origin in the manner here described.

## NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN,

BY CHARLES DUPIN, &amp;c. &amp;c.

## CHAPTER FOURTH.

## ON THE SCIENCES AND ARTS, WITH RESPECT TO NAVAL FORCE.

Of all public employments, the Navy is that which derives the most important assistance from the sciences. A voyage may be completed, it is true, without a knowledge of the mathematical means of determining the course of a ship, and with no other guides than practice and memory, by keeping in view the coast with which one is well acquainted. But should a gust of wind, a tempest, or thick weather, drive him from the coast, or hide it from his view, the sailor is exposed to a thousand dangers, unless he has made a particular study of the methods of calculation and observation, which, alone, can discover to him his latitude and longitude. Even should he escape these dangers, he will experience the most tormenting delays, the consequences of which may prove fatal to him.

Such was the rude state of navigation, at those epochs celebrated by Virgil and Homer. A voyage like that accomplished by *Æneas*, from the coast of Asia to that of Italy, or even to the Ionian Islands, as in the case of *Ulysses*, was then considered a very perilous enterprise. The Tyrians and Carthagenians, it is true, acquired more experience on the sea; but, deprived as they were, of the scientific assistance, of which the moderns have discovered the principles and utility, the art of navigation never attained with them that perfection to which we have brought it. The magnetic needle shows us our direction, deviating but slightly from the meridian at any point on the earth: experience has taught us these deviations, and thereby enabled us to determine the angle made by the course of the ship, with the meridian. The information furnished by this mechanical method, is perfected by the observations and calculations with which the navigation is supplied by geometry, astronomy, watch-making, optics, and mechanics, and which enable him to estimate the course and distance travelled. *Bougainville*, *Cook*, *d'Entrecasteaux*, and *Freycinet*, required less time to go round the world, in travelling over unknown regions, than the navigators of the heroic ages, to make short passages, now accomplished by mail boats, with the rapidity and regularity of land voyages. There can be no question, that this great progress is due to the sciences: they have rendered the navy many other essential services. In order to insure the stability of a vessel, her dimensions and shape are subjected to mathematical rules, which are now completely determined. The management and preservation of these great machines, require a knowledge of natural philosophy, statistics, and

dynamics. In fact, if the theory of the movement of fluids, and floating bodies, is still far from perfect, it has, at least, made a very sensible progress, by the assistance of the calculus of observation and experience.

The detailed history of these great applications of the exact sciences to the manual labors of the marine, belongs to special treatises on the theories of maritime arts; we must limit ourselves here to a general sketch of the improvement of which these sciences have been the source.

Had the English only given Newton to the world, they would have done more for the theory of the nautical sciences, than any other modern nation. By attributing the movement of all the bodies of the planetary system, to the laws of attraction; by means of a calculus,\* as simple in its method, as productive of powerful applications; by enabling us to find at any time, the relative position of the fixed stars and planets, according to the laws of revolution of the latter, Newton did, in fact, create the applications of mathematical sciences to navigation. His fine optical researches, and the invention of a reflecting telescope, adapted to celestial observations, were not the least services rendered, by this great geometrician, to the sciences and arts of the marine.

In the year 1714, while Newton was still living, parliament passed an act,† in which a national reward was offered, to the scholar or artist, who should discover a sufficiently exact method of determining, at sea, the longitude of a ship out of sight of land.

In order to judge of the methods which might be presented, this act instituted a board of longitudes,‡ the members or commissioners of which were charged with proposing to the naval council, all the experiments necessary in this research. Parliament voted ten thousand dollars, to provide for the expenses of these experiments; and offered as a premium to the first who should determine the longitude at sea within  $1^{\circ}$ , about fifty thousand dollars.

Within  $40'$ , about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Within  $30'$ , about one hundred thousand dollars.

One half of the first reward to be given, as soon as the commis-

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\*The calculus of fluxions, the same as that of infinitesimals, due to Leibnitz.

† 12th.—*Annae stat.*, 2, c. 15.

‡ This board was originally composed of the first Lord of the Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the first Commissioner of the Naval Council and of the Board of Commerce, of the Admirals of the Red, the White, and the Blue, of the Master of Trinity House, of the President of the Royal Society, of the Royal Astronomer at Greenwich, of three Professors of Mathematics at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; finally of several other persons eminent for their learning, appointed by the same act.

Since 1818, the board of longitudes has been rendered more complete and better organized; three philosophers, celebrated for their works, Young, Wollaston and Kater, are members with a regular salary. The important place of secretary is entrusted to Doctor Young, who possesses, in the highest degree, the art of applying the calculus to questions in physics and of deducing useful results.



sioners of longitude should pronounce, that a method proposed would determine the position of a vessel within  $1^{\circ} 20'$ ; the other half when a ship which had left England for any American port, designated by the commissioners, should arrive without losing her longitude beyond the given limits.

In order to judge of the merit of the new methods, it was evidently necessary to be perfectly acquainted with the geographical position of the principal ports and promontories of Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies. To this effect, the 14th act of George II, c. 39, authorizes the commissioners of longitude, to employ all that remains of the ten thousand dollars, intended for experiments, in determining with accuracy, the latitude and longitude of those ports and promontories.

In 1753, an equal sum was entrusted to the commissioners, as the first had been almost entirely expended, in sums advanced to I. Harrison, and also in determining the latitude and longitude of the capes and promontories.

In 1765, the premium of fifty thousand dollars was granted to I. Harrison.\* He was promised an equal sum, should he present, during the interval of six months, three instruments, as perfect as that which obtained the first reward.—(Act. 5, George III, c. 20.)

By the same act, the widow of Mayer was granted fifteen thousand dollars, for the lunar tables, published by that great astronomer: tables, by the accuracy of which, the problem of longitudes was resolved with great precision, by employing the principles of Newton, and some theories of Euler, who received fifteen hundred dollars from the English Parliament. Finally a new premium of twenty-five thousand dollars, was offered to the astronomer, who should perfect these lunar tables, or who should either make discoveries, or improvements of importance, in navigation.

This act is remarkable in the history of the sciences, because it is the first one in which the British government, in order to render the use of the lunar tables popular and easy, authorized the navy to publish nautical almanacks.† We gave the first example of such publications, in the periodical work, known under the name of “*connaissance des temps*”‡; this work, and the nautical almanack, have become the manual of all navigators.

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\* Harrison, assisted by the sums advanced by the board of longitudes, constructed a chronometer, with which a ship from Portsmouth, arrived at Bridgetown a port of the island of Barbadoes, without varying more than ten geographical miles, from the real point of arrival. Thus, he far surpassed the limits of approximation, fixed for the largest reward.

† It was our celebrated Lacaille, who first proposed a nautical almanack, in which should be inserted the distance of the moon from the sun, and from some of the principal stars: he gave the first example of it in the month of July 1761, in the edition of 1760, of his work, entitled: “*Nouveau traite de navigation*.” Lacaille gave these distances for every four hours only, instead of for every three hours, as has since been done in the nautical almanack.

‡ Picard, an astronomer of the time of Louis IV, commenced the publication of our “*connaissance des temps*,” a publication made in the name of the academy of sciences.

Since Harrison and Mayer, the art of watchmaking\* on the one hand, and optics† and astronomy on the other, have made very great progress, in their applications to navigation.

We have just seen with what nobleness and generosity, the English parliament encouraged the application of the sciences to the nautical arts. Louis IV has been justly praised for his liberality towards learned men. But his bounty never approached the offer and the gift of half a million, to the artist who should successfully resolve a single problem of real importance. It was done by parliament, and this offer, worthy of a great nation, was sufficient to give a great impulse to the application of the sciences to the marine arts.

I will not here enter into details as to the recompenses accorded, since that awarded to Harrison.‡ The English government has always shown itself generous towards men who have improved the art of navigation.

Thus, when during the last war, Francois Brunel established his shop for the manufacture of ship blocks, in the Portsmouth Arsenal, the economy which resulted from the employment of the new process, was found to amount to more than eighty thousand dollars during one year: and this sum was granted the inventor, over and above all his first expenses, independently of the payment which had already been reimbursed.

The engineer, R. Seppings, having ten years since greatly perfected the framing of vessels, was offered twenty thousand dollars by the government, after having been created an hereditary Knight. But, Sir Robert, finding this reward too small, declared that he would receive nothing, rather than accept so little. Consequently, a considerable life annuity was added to this gift of twenty thousand dollars.

Let us contrast with this liberality a single instance taken from the French marine. When the engineer Hubert, had con-

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\*It is to the Lerois, Mudges, Berthouds, Breguets, that we owe the perfection of this fine art, they having enlightened it with all the theories of physics and the calculus. In our treatise upon the "*Progres des arts de la marine Francaise, depuis la paix de 1814,*" we have endeavored to give some idea of the services rendered by the Messrs. Breguets.

† For a long time, the English alone were able to construct perfect instruments, for nautical observations. But by the side of the Dollonds, the Ramsdens, and the Troughtons, our Lenoirs, Fortins, Cauchoix, Jekers, and Lerebours, now produce instruments which leave nothing to be desired, with respect to the regularity of movement, exactness of division, and perfection of glass. The English were the only people also who knew how to prepare this glass; now, we have not the reason to envy them in this point of view, that we have in so many others.

‡ I will only mention here, that obtained by the watchmaker Mudge, that I may have an opportunity of rendering homage to the memory of his son, who directed the trigonometrical survey, and the military chart of Great Britain; since the publication of the first part of my work, which owed much to the communications of this honorable friend, General Mudge has terminated his career, which was entirely devoted to the sciences.

structed a mill at Rochefort, which served at once for the cleansing of a basin, for the rolling and turning of metals, the grinding of colors, &c. the gift of one hundred and twenty dollars was granted this officer by the minister Decrés. This is the only reward ever decreed to officers of the engineer corps, under the imperial government. The distribution of these rewards, which by law should have been given during the construction of each vessel, was neglected. On account of this parsimony, the sciences and arts of the French navy remained stationary during the epoch of which we speak. But, could it be otherwise, when the minister declared that he only needed sailors as naval officers, and carpenters as engineers. \*

Let us return to the scientific labors of the English navy. The government nobly rewarded the successes that were obtained: it did little towards preparing and giving birth to useful applications, and inventions. But, in a country, where the sciences are very advanced, in a country where knowledge is shared by individuals of all ranks and conditions, these measures are perhaps the wisest and surest. Among a very rich and industrious people, it is sufficient for ingenious men to entertain a just hope of seeing their services rewarded by honorable premiums, for them to make joyfully all the advances of time and capital necessary for success.

† It is in this manner that rope making, the fabrication of iron cables, and iron tanks, ‡ have been perfected by the activity, talent, and fortune, of private individuals. The finest products of these arts, produced by private enterprise, received a just encouragement by the frequent demands of a government, which knows how to take every useful measure on a large scale.

Private individuals are often found zealously undertaking by association, works of public utility. Among these, the experiments of the society, formed for the perfection of ship buildings, should be placed in a very distinguished rank. These experiments, tried on quite a large scale in the dock of Greenland (at Southwark) have been so directed, as to offer the promise of lessening the divers kinds of resistance which fluids oppose to the movement of floating bodies. It is to be regretted that this useful institution, from want of efficacious assistance, finished its labors too soon, and is now entirely dissolved.

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\* The author should mention that he never experienced injustice from this minister. He cannot then be actuated by any motive of personal animosity in speaking of a government, which he instances now, only to show the illiberality of the principles and views, which then directed the naval force of France.

† The government orders iron cables every year, of the firm of Samuel Brown & Co., for more than two hundred thousand dollars.

‡ In 1817, seven thousand iron tanks, to contain fourteen thousand tons of water, were ordered of Dickenson and Waudslay, the one inventor, the other constructor, of these tanks.

The number of the works written by the English upon the marine sciences, is not very considerable. They have nothing which can be compared for originality of ideas and force of conception, with the treatises of Euler, of Bouger, and of Don Juan. They have nothing to compare, even with the special treatises on rope making, by Duhamel, and on mashing, by Forfait. Neither of their elementary works, are comparable for order, clearness, and simplicity, to Bezout's "cours de navigation," and M. Biot's "astronomie physique," with the additions of M. Rossel. They have, however, many useful works upon the practice of the maritime arts.

By consulting these different works in order to extract the mechanical aids, and the experimental results of which we are in need, we may derive essential benefit. All our officers of the "marine corps," \* should be engaged in procuring the books, and translating them wholly or partially, according to the importance of the subject, and the manner in which it is treated. Thus, we shall add by degrees to those acquirements, which have already secured to us so distinguished a rank, among well informed navies.

\* Officers of the Navy.—*Translator.*

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### TWILIGHT AT WEST POINT.

Whoever has attentively considered the state of his feelings during the progress of a single day, must have been conscious of change corresponding to the successive periods of time. It is thus that we are enabled to class the freshness and vigor of morning, the ardor and excitement of noon, the calm repose of evening. This arrangement, like all else above, around, within us, displays the benevolence of that Being whose nature is love.— Each passing hour, whilst it contributes to the development of His providence, speaks also in the most impressive manner to the consciences of thoughtless mortals. They stand like milestones on the road to eternity, for they tell the passing traveller, only how far he has advanced, but they tell him not how far he has yet to go, ere for him their ministrations are useless. Strange, that we should behold one only, to long for the next, as if the rapidity with which we passed them, diminished the certainty of our soon ceasing to view them forever.

But in the economy of nature, some of these periods are peculiarly adapted to arrest attention and induce salutary meditation.— The close of a year, the revolving seasons, months, weeks, days, yea hours, all have their appropriate suggestions, and all conspire



to tell in a thousand ways and with the solemnity of silence, *time* is the moment, *eternity* the next.

At no one of these periods are we so disposed to call to mind pleasing recollections of the past, or form bright anticipations of the future, as

“When *twilight* draws her shadowy curtain round,  
And all the landscape wears a softer hue,  
As if in grief; and e’en the plaintive sound  
Of some lone bird, who carols an adieu  
To parting day’s last lingering tint of blue,  
All touch the heart, awakening pensive thought,  
And bring the absent or the dead to view,  
In colors fresh by faithful memory wrought,  
As if to cheat us with the forms she sought.”

This sweet hour seems to impart a peculiar interest to certain passages of life. Who could have beheld Caius Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage, and not have felt sympathy for greatness, fallen from its high estate. To him the twilight hour seemed like the close of his career, solitary, mournful; the deepening shadow of that night, which was soon to hide forever the present; and

“As he turned him away from the setting sun,  
Just sinking in the bay;  
So he knew his course was run,  
But with no coming day.”

Or picture to yourself him whose course resembled the daring meteor; but, like the meteor, perished in its own recklessness.— See him stand on the “sea-girt isle,” attent to the dashing of the waves against the rocky beach, or the shrill cry of the storm-boding petrel, which seemed to tell him, his prison was anticipated death. To him the twilight hour brought no serenity, but it marked a fearful contrast to the gnawings of that spirit within, which had bid defiance to man, and which had even dared to brave the arm of omnipotence itself. Who could have beheld him there, and not been hushed to silence? The hour and the man, what a theme for meditation.

These scenes are various, and the emotions consequent upon them as diverse as the occupations of life. Behold the honest farmer, when the lengthening shadows proclaim the approach of the happy hour. Already he has taken the gears from the faithful horse, and hies him “home.” He opens the gate to his well stocked yard, and the very poultry greet his return; anon, a white-headed urchin spies him, and bounds forward, followed by the “wee toddling thing,” at sight of whom, a smile plays upon the rugged features of the parent. One, with puny effort, seeks to relieve him of some implement of labor, whilst the little one in his arms, crows and chuckles with delight. He has reached the door of his cottage, the neat little flower border, the honey suckle carefully trained over the door, show that refinement is concomitant with innocence. He

enters and receives a smile of welcome that more than repays all his toil, and when he looks around on this scene of comfort, grateful thanks ascend to God. What a softness does twilight throw over such a scene, and with what delight must he hail its return, when its recurrence brings with it such associations.

But time would fail to describe the chastened feelings of pleasure which steal upon us almost unconsciously at this hour, consecrated to soothing meditation. The experience of every one will furnish ample illustration. Perhaps no one feels it more forcibly than the youth who wanders slowly amidst the rich scenery of the highlands of West Point. He should pause for contemplation, at the commanding knoll, where stands the marble, as pure and spotless as the fame of the patriot Kosciusko. Afar off, he can trace the blue Kaatskills, just blending with distance, and forming a noble termination to the prospect; whilst his eye wanders over rich scenery, interspersed with villages and country seats. Nearer yet, the lofty rise of the Blue Ridge on the one hand, Bear's hill on the other; between them rolls the noble river, spreading its ample surface as a mirror to reflect the surrounding beauties, or bearing on its bosom almost a nation's wealth. Nearer yet, and above, he beholds the grey ruins of Fort Putnam, which still stand, congenial in their massive structure, with nature's fortresses around; and as the last lingering sunbeam gilds its summit, he might almost fancy it the halo of liberty, crowning the patriot of seventy-six.

But now his attention is arrested by the fine parade. All is hushed; the deep drum rolls; again, and once again, it is made to dwell with echo. Loud and long the report of the evening gun, as bounding from hill to hill it sends its thunder back; and see! the sound yet lingering in the distance, Columbia's banner falls.—The enchanting spell is broken.

And now the heavy flapping of the white tents, as the breeze courses through them, calls his attention to those who dwell beneath, learning in peace to prepare for war. He muses on life and its illusions; the world and its cold, chilling selfishness; when his eye is caught by yon chaste memorial, erected to a departed class-mate's worth, a sad commentary upon the vanity of earthly hopes. Yes, in that lone, sequestered spot, thou liest. Far from those loved ones, who watched thy tender infancy, and breathed holy aspirations to heaven for their boy, the shaft was sped. It fell when hope was bright; when in the gay, joyous hour of elastic youth, death cast no shade across the sunny path; yet it came, and summoned its victim to enter the dark valley, with no sweet hand of affection to smooth his aching brow, no voice of love to cheer his fainting spirit. \* He died the soldier's death. Then rest thee well, brother soldier; thy companions cherish thy memory, and oft revisit thy grave, when thy requiem is sung by mourning nature, at the calm and holy hour of twilight.

A LATE CADET OF THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

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\* Cadet D., of my class.

## ARMY DETAILS AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

“ Permit me to call your attention to the manner in which details are made for the Engineer, Ordnance, Commissary’s and Quarter Master’s departments. In making details for these departments, you will be consulted, and, in most cases, can dictate.—[ *Letter of Mentor to the Major General commanding the Army, in the Military and Naval Magazine for November, 1834.* ]

It may be thought that I take an undue liberty in noticing a communication, addressed, not to me or to the public, but to a high public officer ; still, in consideration of the medium through which it was addressed, I feel as if I had a right to throw some light on the subject spoken of, inasmuch as I profess to have knowledge relative to details, as they are called, for two of the departments, and it may be that I have information in regard to all of them.

For the engineer and ordnance departments, it must be known that details are, in the main, made by order of the commanding general of the army, ( under the sanction of the Secretary of War, or by his instructions, ) on the calls of the chiefs of those departments, without any officers being specially named in them, except in, perhaps, a few cases, when for obvious and palpable reasons, officers who possess peculiar qualifications, adapted to particular kinds of service, are named ; and the same may apply to other branches of the staff, when officers are wanting for *temporary* service. In the ordinary case of details, it is presumed the adjutant general keeps the major general informed of the state of the several regiments in reference to officers, so as to govern in giving the orders for them, in conformity to the prescribed rules of service.— In cases of special calls for officers by name, the major general, without a doubt, weighs well the reasons assigned for them, and if he finds that they are of sufficient force to justify the measure, as respects the public service, he gives the orders after receiving the instructions of the Secretary of War. It is admitted in the common affairs of life, that all general rules have exceptions, and it may be as readily admitted that prescribed rules of the army, with reference to details, as well as some other matters, must also have exceptions ; for the public good should be the principal consideration in all official acts of officers, both of high and low stations.

The assistant quarter masters and assistant commissaries are not made such *by detail*, but are by *selection* and *appointment*. They hold offices specially created by the supreme legislative authority ; and when a vacancy of assistant quarter master happens, or an assistant commissary is necessary at a post, an *appointment* is made. The filling of vacancies is more particularly applicable to the quarter master’s department, because of its more extended and varied duties. It is not unknown to most officers that the great majority of assistant commissaries perform their duties at posts where the companies to which they belong are stationed ; the officers from



whom selections are made being comparatively few, and in addition to which, because of the legal provision in regard to them, as respects the number, to wit: as many as the *service may require*, not exceeding fifty. The number of assistant quarter masters, from any one regiment, which cannot be exceeded, was fixed in 1830, by a regulation of the War Department, which is, one captain and two lieutenants. When a first lieutenant who holds an appointment, is promoted, there being a captain in the regiment, also holding one, one of them is required, under the rule to vacate his staff appointment; as recently in the case of captain Francis Lee, of the 7th infantry, who, as the order expressed it, was *relieved*. The President having the power to dismiss an officer entirely from the service, no one will doubt his power to recall a staff appointment.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that assistant quarter masters and assistant commissaries of subsistence are made such by *detail* merely, as if it were for *temporary* duty. It is possible that it has proceeded from a mistaken notion, formed from a cursory reading of some parts of order No. 48, series of 1833; and if so, I will, to the end that it may be removed, give some extracts from that order, viz: "Hereafter, all the officers detailed for duty in any staff department, or on any detached service, shall not remain so detached, for a longer period than two years; but may be relieved earlier, according to circumstances." Another part, which precedes that just quoted, states, "All applications for officers for any staff duty, including the military academy, will, in the first instance, be made by officers in charge of the staff department requiring assistance, to the adjutant general, stating the number of officers required, without naming them, in order that the details may be made, according to the principles embraced in paragraphs 1 and 2, should such details meet the approbation of the Secretary of War." We, hence, find *details* spoken of in contradistinction to *appointments* in the staff; for the first paragraph of the order unequivocally makes a marked and broad distinction, namely:—"As far as practicable, all appointments in the staff, and details for assistance in the departments of the staff will be equalized on the several regiments, according to the strength of each regiment in officers," &c. This is clearly a rule laid down to govern in the selection of officers for staff appointments, as regards number from each regiment, and so of details for staff duties without appointments, in order that no one regiment shall be drawn upon for officers, more than another, as far as that is practicable: the good of the public service being paramount to every thing else, it might be indispensable to take more officers from one regiment than from another. To show more fully, if that can be done, that a distinction does exist, and that it was not intended by order forty-eight, to treat the appointments of assistant quarter masters and assistant commissaries, as matters of *detail*, I give another part of the order, viz: "An officer shall not be allowed to fill any staff appointment, the duties of which will detach him from his regiment, until he has served at least three years



with his regiment." Here we perceive that staff appointments, as such, are spoken of. The paragraph continues, "The same rule will be observed in regard to the selections of officers for duty in the ordnance, engineer, and topographical departments, or other detached duties not connected with the regiment." And this has reference to the opposite of staff appointments, to wit: details, whether general or special, for staff duties without appointments on the staff.

What has been said may be sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious, that assistant quarter masters and assistant commissaries, are such by *appointment* and not by *detail*, as has been imagined by many. The very order from which I have quoted, is, no doubt, the pretext for some of the opinions which have existed; for it is the first order, as well as my memory serves me, within the last six or seven years, that prescribes rules in reference to *details* for duty in the staff departments; and it may be presumed, that the hasty perusal of it has given rise to the construction which varies so materially from its true meaning.

BONNE FOI.

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FROM THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 1834:  
TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN WAR  
OF INDEPENDENCE.

No. I.

For some time back we have meditated an expedition into the bowels of a huge trunk which occupies a conspicuous corner in our sanctum. Venerable in its external dressing, it is still more venerable in its contents; for it is filled with musty papers, scraps, journals, letters, and other *disjuncta membra* of brave and good men, now gathered to their fathers. We need not tell our readers, however, that it requires more than a common share of resolution to engage in such an enterprise. Of dust, thank God! we have no particular dread; we have had our own share of it through life; but cramp and crabbed hands, inscribed on mouldy and decayed paper, are no trifling obstacles to contend against. Therefore, from day to day have we deferred a task, which now we sincerely regret that we had not sooner undertaken. But there is an ancient saying, with which all are acquainted, namely, "Better late than never;" and so last week we screwed our courage to the sticking place, and decyphered the manuscripts.

They are very curious. Some, indeed, are not fit, on various accounts, to meet the public eye; but there are others, for the

introduction of which to their notice, we suspect that our readers will thank us. We therefore propose to give them in classes, beginning with those which we shall designate as Traditions of the American War of Independence, because they are neither woven in one story, nor written by one man. Our Tradition this month is from the pen of the late gallant General Samuel Graham, Lieutenant-Governor of Stirling Castle. It is a portion of a journal which he has left behind; and, interesting as it appears to us to be, we beg to state that the journal in question contains other statements not less curious.

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All the world is aware, that in the month of October, 1781, after a defence which scarcely sustained his high reputation as a commander, Lord Cornwallis came to the melancholy resolution of surrendering to the arms of France and America the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester. Deceived he doubtless had been by Sir Henry Clinton, and the defences of the place, imperfect at the best, were in ruins. His projected burst from Gloucester, likewise, had been thwarted; though it may admit of a question whether it ought not sooner to have been tried. But however this may be—and at present it is not my business to argue the point—his Lordship found himself incapable of further resistance; and on the 17th wrote to General Washington a despatch, of which the following is a copy:—

“SIR,—I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side to meet at Mr. Moore’s house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts at York and Gloucester.”

General Washington’s reply was very characteristic of the man—gentlemanlike, formal, but quite decided:—

“MY LORD,—I have the honor of receiving your Lordship’s letter of this date. An ardent desire to save the effusion of blood will readily incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts and garrisons at York and Gloucester as are admissible. I wish, previous to the meeting of the commissioners, that your Lordship’s proposals may be sent to the American lines, for which purpose a suspension of hostilities during two hours from the delivery of this letter, shall be granted.”

So began a negotiation, concerning which all the world is aware that it ended in a treaty by which the posts in question were given up, and the British and German troops, to the number of 7,000 men, together with the crews of one or two armed vessels, which kept guard in the river, became prisoners of war—the former to the Americans, the latter, with the shipping and stores, to the French Admiral.

On the 18th of October the terms of capitulation were ratified, and on the 19th the garrison marched to the spot agreed upon. Drums were beat, but the colors remained in their cases—an idle retaliation for a very idle slight which had been put by our people on the American garrison of Charleston; and the regiments hav-

ing formed in columns at quarter distance, the men laid down their arms. It is a sorry reminiscence this; yet the scene made a deep impression at the moment, for the mortification and unfeigned sorrow of the soldiers will never fade from my memory. Some went so far as to shed tears, while one man, a corporal, who stood near me, embraced his firelock, and then threw it on the ground, exclaiming, "May you never get so good a master again!" Nevertheless, to do them justice, the Americans behaved with great delicacy and forbearance; while the French, by what motive actuated I will not pretend to say, were profuse in their protestations of sympathy. Crapeau is a singular compound of good and bad qualities; brave, insolent, vain even in his acts of kindness, yet not wanting in generosity and chivalrous feeling. For myself, when I visited their lines, which I did immediately after our parade had been dismissed, I was overwhelmed with the civility of my late enemies. One pointed to a newly made grave in the parapet of a battery, which our troops, in the course of a recent sortie, had entered. "Un de vos braves gens," said he; and it was so; for there lay a sergeant of the Guards, who had fallen in the attack. While others freely tendered their purses, of which, fortunately for myself, and perhaps not less fortunately for them, I was not under the necessity of taking advantage. "Je n'ai rien à vous offrir," said one officer, evidently a person of rank, though his name I had no opportunity to ascertain, "car je n'aurai rien pour cinquante ans de service que la petite croix et le rhumatisme." I made my acknowledgments in the best way I could, and returned to my comrades.

Among other stipulations, it had been agreed upon by article 5, that "the soldiers should be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or in Pennsylvania, as much by regiments as possible, and that they should be supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America." The article went on to say, "A field officer from each nation, to wit, British, Anspach, and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, to visit them frequently, and to be witnesses of their treatment." I happened to be numbered among the officers on whom the lot fell to keep with the men; and our British field-officer was Major Gordon—a man whose memory will be cherished as long as a single individual shall survive of all who shared in that captivity. He took the place of a field officer of the Guards, whose turn of duty it was, but who exhibited such reluctance that this high-minded officer interfered, rightly judging that he whose heart is not with his men will never apply, as he ought to do, his whole faculties to ensure their comfort. But let that pass. My purpose is sufficiently served when I say that Major Gordon acted as our superintendent, and that we never found cause to express other feelings than those of thankfulness that the case was so.

On the 20th of October the British troops marched out of York

in two divisions; one of which, guarded by State soldiers, proceeded towards Maryland, while the other, to which I was attached, went, under an escort of militia, to the westward of Virginia. The journey was as little disagreeable as any compulsory movement, performed under such circumstances, could well be. The militia-men proved particularly kind; for they not only permitted our people to carry away fence-rails for fire-wood, but protected them, while in the act of doing so, from the threatened vengeance of the proprietors. To be sure there was a motive for this, apart from a generous desire to see their prisoners accommodated: no good understanding existed at this time between the inhabitants of Lower and Upper Virginia, and as our guards chanced to belong to the latter province, they were not very fastidious in their dealings with the proprietors of the former.

In the course of this march we traversed the lower ridge of the Blue Mountains, by a pass called Ashby's Gap. While the head of the column was yet a good way off, I rode forward, and alighted at an inn which was kept by a person named Ashby, about half-way down the gorge. The hostess met me at the door—"A militiaman, I guess," said she. "No, ma'm," was my reply. "Continental, mayhap?" "No ma'm." "Oh, I see," exclaimed the old lady, "you're one of the sarpants—ould Wallace's men. Well, now, I have two sons—one was at the catching of Johnny Burgoyne, the other at the catching of you, and they are both going next year to catch Clinton at New York. But you shall be kindly treated: my mother was from the old country." And the honest woman kept her word. I was very kindly treated; and what is more, the reckoning proved to be unusually moderate, even for that cheap country.

I pass over the remainder of our march, during which no adventure befell that deserves, as far as my memory bears me out, minute repetition. Winchester was the place of our destination; an inconsiderable town in those days, and surrounded at a short distance by gigantic forests, amid which were erected some straggling villages of log-huts, for the accommodation partly of the prisoners taken in the affair of Cowpens, partly of the troops employed to watch them. Thither our men were conducted; and though the lodging was indifferent, and the issue of provisions, particularly of flour, very irregular, of the treatment which they received, both from the guards and the country people, they had no reason to complain. The former put them under little or no restraint; while the latter gave them frequent invitations to their farm-houses, from accepting which we did not, for obvious reasons, think it necessary to restrict them.

As the winter drew on, the hardships to which our men became exposed, increased greatly. The huts, besides that they were inconveniently few in number, proved, in many instances, pervious to the weather, and the health of their inmates began in consequence to suffer. I applied, under such circumstances, to the commissary, and obtained from him an order that a church in



town, capable of containing 500 persons, should be set apart for their use. But the arrangement was scarcely complete when I received a message from Brigadier-General Morgan, intimating that the church must be immediately given up. I ventured to remonstrate, in a letter written with all possible mildness, and in a strain which could not fail, as I conceived, to melt the heart of the rugged republican. The following is a copy of his answer:—

“SARATOGA, 28th Nov. 1781.

SIR,—I received your letter of this day's date, and am really surprised at the contents of it. Two or three days before Christmas, our army began to hut at Middleton, in the Jerseys, and had nothing to keep off the inclemency of the weather till huts were built. You have time enough. This snow won't last long; it will be gone immediately. If your men don't know how to work, they must learn. We did not send for them to come amongst us, neither can we work for them to build them houses. I have been a prisoner as well as they, and was kept in close jail five months and thirteen days—thirty-six officers and their servants in one room, so that when we lay down on our straw, we covered the whole floor. Consider this, and your men have nothing to grumble at. Colonel Holmes, though a commissary of prisoners, is under control. You have nothing to do but hut your men as fast as you can, for that must be the case. I have sent to General Washington, informing him of all matters—of what I had done and intended to do; and as he has never yet found fault with my conduct, you'll conclude from this that Colonel Holmes must obey my orders. The sooner your men hut themselves the better, for they must not remain in town much longer. I will try to redress every grievance as well as I can; but this I cannot look upon as a grievance. If we had barracks to afford them, they should have them; but as we have them not, they must cover themselves—at least, I would recommend it to them, or they will suffer. I have written this letter in a plain rough style, that you might know what you had to depend upon, at which I hope you will not take umbrage.”

The receipt of this letter, while it left little reason to hope that the writer would be induced by further discussion to change his mind, excited in me a good deal of curiosity to meet him; and I was very glad when, a few days afterwards, he visited Winchester. I sent him an invitation to dinner, which he accepted without scruple; and a very pleasant evening we spent together. The landlord of the house in which I lodged being a militia colonel, made one of the party, between whom and the brigadier some interesting conversation passed. It may be necessary to state that Morgan had commanded a battalion of riflemen, which performed good service in various quarters, and that he had been actively engaged in the operations which ended in the surrender of General Burgoyne. He alluded to that affair with undisguised triumph, and spoke with more volubility, perhaps, than good taste, of his

own exploits on the occasion. "Oh, we whopped them tarnation well, surelie," said he, rubbing his hands; "though to be sure they gave us tough work too. But it was on the 7th of October that the rifles settled the business. Me and my boys attacked a height that day, and druv Ackland and his grenadiers; but we were hardly on the top when the British rallied, and came on again with such fury that nothing could stop them. I saw that they were led by an officer on a grey horse—a devilish brave fellow; so, when we took the height a second time, says I to one of my best shots, says I, you get up into that there tree, and single out him on the white horse. Dang it, 'twas no sooner said than done. On came the British again, with the grey horseman leading; but his career was short enough this time. I jist tuck my eyes off him for a moment, and when I turned them to the place where he had been—pooh, he was gone!"

I knew at once that he spoke of General Fraser, who rode that day a grey horse, and fell from a rifle ball through the body. But Morgan did not confine his loquacity to communications like this. He told us that the British owed him a lash: that he drove one of the waggons which accompanied General Braddock's army, and being a giddy young man, that he had, on a certain occasion, knocked down a sentinel; for that offence he had been condemned to receive four hundred lashes, of which only three hundred and ninety-nine were inflicted—"I counted them myself," continued he, laughing, "and am sure that I am right; nay, I convinced the drum-major of his mistake, but they wouldn't tie me up again; so I am still their creditor to the amount of one lash."

Whether the intercourse which I had thus established with General Morgan operated at all in our favor, I do not know; but within a few days an order arrived directing us to march, not into the woods again, but to a comfortable barrack, surrounded by a high stockade, about ten miles south of the Susquehanna river. Here, in the vicinity of Little York, we passed some time agreeably enough; for though the men were more strictly watched than at Winchester, their quarters were much less inconvenient, and their provisions more abundant, as well as supplied with increased regularity. Besides, we had frequent opportunities of communicating with Philadelphia, and occasionally with New York itself; while the newspapers that from time to time reached us from the former city, proved extremely acceptable. But the interest which we took in the perusal of the latter began, by degrees, to wax more intense when we found them mainly devoted to details of atrocities said to be committed by the royalist refugees, each of which was invariably summed up with a demand for vengeance. At last, a correspondence appeared, of which I submit a copy:—

"HEAD QUARTERS, 21st April, 1782.

SIR —The enclosed representation of the inhabitants of Monmouth, with testimonials to the fact, which can be corroborated by other unquestionable evidence, will bring before your Excellency the most wanton, cruel, and unprecedented murder that

ever disgraced the arms of a civilized people. I shall not, because I consider it altogether unnecessary, trouble your Excellency with any animadversions on this transaction. Candor obliges me to be explicit. To save the innocent, I demand the guilty. Captain Lippicut, or the officer who commanded at the execution of Captain Haddy, must be given up; or if that officer was of inferior rank to him, so many of the perpetrators as will, according to the tariff of exchange, be an equivalent. To do this will mark the justice of your Excellency's character; in failure of it, I shall hold myself justified in the eyes of God and man for the measures to which I shall resort. I beg your Excellency to be persuaded that it cannot be more disagreeable to you to be addressed in this language than it is for me to offer it; but the subject requires frankness and decision. I have to request your speedy determination, as my resolution is suspended but for your answer.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

"To his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., &c."

"NEW YORK, 22d April, 1782.

"SIR,—Your letter of the 21st instant, with the enclosed testimonials of Captain Haddy's execution, was delivered to me yesterday. Though extremely concerned at the cause, I cannot conceal my surprise and displeasure at the very improper language you have made use of, which you could not but be sensible was totally unnecessary. The mildness of the British government does not admit of acts of cruelty and persecuting violence; and as they are notoriously contrary to the tenor of my own conduct and disposition, having never yet stained my hands with innocent blood, I must claim the justice of having it believed that if any such have been committed by any person under my command, they could not have been warranted by my authority, nor can they ever have the sanction of my approbation. My present feeling, therefore, needed no incitement to urge me to take any proper notice of the barbarous outrage against humanity which you have described, the moment it came to my knowledge; and, accordingly, when I heard of Captain Haddy's death, which was only four days before I received your letter, I instantly ordered a strict inquiry to be made into all its circumstances, and shall bring the perpetrators of it to immediate trial. To sacrifice innocence, under the notion of preventing guilt, in place of suppressing, would be adopting barbarity, and raising it to the greatest height; whereas, if the violators of the laws of war are punished by the generals under whose power they act, the horrors which those laws were formed to prevent, would be avoided, and every degree of humanity war is capable of, maintained. Could violations of humanity be justified by example, many, from the posts where your power prevails, that exceed, and probably gave rise to this in question, could be produced. In hopes that the mode I mean to pursue will be adopted by you, and prevent all future enormities, I have the honor to be, &c.

HENRY CLINTON.

"To his Excellency, General Washington."

These letters were read, as may be imagined, with deep interest by us all. Not that we could assign any adequate cause for the feeling, inasmuch as the language employed on both sides was abundantly general; yet we saw, or fancied that we saw, in the tone of Washington's communication, something which boded no good to some of our comrades. Nevertheless, a fortnight having elapsed without any renewal of the correspondence, our uneasiness had begun to subside, when a fresh file of Philadelphia papers presented us with the following, of which the purport was even more undisguised. The first was evidently in reply to a despatch which General Robertson, the temporary successor of Sir Henry Clinton, had dictated.

"HEAD QUARTERS, 5th May 1782.

"SIR,—I had the honor to receive your letter of the first instant. Your Excellency is acquainted with the determination expressed in my letter to Sir Henry Clinton, of the 21st of April. I have now to inform you, that so far from receding from that resolution, orders are given to designate a British officer for retaliation. The time and place are fixed, but I shall hope the result of your court-martial will prevent the dreadful alternative.

"GEO WASHINGTON."

Before this letter reached its destination, Sir Guy Carleton had superseded General Robertson. He answered it thus:—

"NEW YORK, 7th May, 1782.

"SIR,—I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have, on both sides, given way to those passions, which ought to have received the strongest and most efficient control, and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without further preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonorable to both parties; though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country. How much soever we differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishman from reproach, and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils as can have no effect on general decisions. Every proper measure that may tend to prevent those criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and, as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father in New Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I have the honor to be, &c.

"GUY CARLETON."

[Answer.]

"HEAD QUARTERS, 9th May, 1782.

✓ "SIR,—I had the honor this evening to receive your Excellency's letter of the 7th, with the several papers enclosed. Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has



borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses that in too many instances have marked its various progress. With respect to a late transaction, I have already expressed my fixed resolution,—a resolution formed upon the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

“G. WASHINGTON.”

I repeat, that we read this correspondence, accompanied as it was by a sort of running commentary from a person under the signature of Common Sense, with the deepest interest. Not that any of us entertained the slightest apprehension of danger to himself. We were prisoners on parole, under a capitulation, the fourteenth article of which expressly stipulated that it should suffer no violation on the pretence of reprisal. But there were others of our comrades whom we knew to be less favorably circumstanced; and remembering the stern inflexibility of Washington in the case of poor André, we could not but tremble for the lot of one of these. Our astonishment, therefore, may be imagined, when the following occurrences took place.

I had spent a few days with Major Gordon, at Lancaster, and was on a visit to some friends at Little York, when the Major unexpectedly arrived among us,—evidently laboring under an excess of agitation, of which he declined to state the reason. All that we could get from him was a request that an order issued by the American commandant would be obeyed, and that all the captains belonging to the remains of Lord Cornwallis's army would assemble next day at his quarters. He added, that it would be advisable to bring with us each man his servant, and such a supply of linen and other necessaries, as might suffice for some time. We obeyed, not without wonder. A long ride, during a broiling day, carried us to Lancaster, and at three in the afternoon we met, to the number of thirteen, at the Major's quarters. He was pacing the room, backwards and forwards, when we entered, and after a brief salutation, proceeded, with much feeling, to explain the circumstances which had caused the meeting. “You have all seen the correspondence that has for some time been carried on between General Washington and the Commander-in-chief at New York, and you therefore know, that Washington has determined to revenge upon some innocent man the guilt of a set of lawless banditti. Gentlemen, you will scarcely believe that in the face of the capitulation, and in defiance of the strong remonstrances which I felt it my duty to make, both to the American and French authorities, one of you is doomed to suffer. I have told Washington that he will be answerable for this foul deed to all posterity: but I might as well reason with the air! I wish to God they would take me in your place; for I am an old worn-out trunk of a tree, and have neither wife nor mother to weep for me. But even to that they will not consent; so all that I can undertake to do is, to accompany the unfortunate individual, whoever he may be, to the place of his martyrdom, and to give him every consolation and support while life remains, and obey his wishes after it is taken away.”

The Major, albeit not given to the melting mood, could not here restrain his tears; and there was not a soul among us who did not feel a thousand times more for him than for ourselves.

It will readily be imagined that such an announcement as this, bringing with it the contemplation of certain death, in cold blood, to one of our number, had not the effect of greatly elevating our spirits. Still, we kept up a good heart, chiefly on the Major's account, and spent a tranquil and even a lively evening at his table. For myself, likewise, I can state that never, at any period of my life, have I slept more soundly than I did that night on a mattress in his chamber, after having vainly striven to cheat my excellent friend into a forgetfulness of the care and anxiety which preyed upon his mind. A like, perhaps a more exuberant, spirit pervaded us on the following morning. (We were to assemble at the quarters of the American Brigadier-General Hogan, at nine o'clock, and there to draw lots for life or death; and we repaired to the place appointed, as cheerful and loquacious as if we had been going to a ball; yet it was a solemn scene enough. The Brigadier, attended by his Aid-de-camp and the Commissary of prisoners, occupied an apartment in the Black Bear Inn, where we were introduced to them.) They were all a good deal agitated, and the voice of the first faltered a little, when he craved permission to read two letters which he had received at different periods from General Washington. I subjoin them.

“HEAD QUARTERS, 4th May, 1782.

✓ “SIR,—The enemy persisting in that barbarous line of conduct they have pursued during the war, have lately most inhumanly executed Captain Jonathan Haddy, of the Jersey State troops, taken prisoner by them at a post on Jones' River, and in consequence I have written to the British Commander-in-chief, that, unless the perpetrators of this horrid deed were delivered up, I should be under the necessity of retaliating, as the only means left to put a stop to such inhuman proceedings. You will, therefore, immediately on receipt of this, designate by lot, from the above number, a British captain who is an unconditional prisoner, if such a one is in our possession; if not, a Lieutenant under the same circumstances, from amongst the prisoners at either of the posts in Pennsylvania or Maryland. As soon as you have fixed upon the person, you will send him under a safe guard to Philadelphia, where the Minister-at-war will order a proper guard to receive and conduct him to his place of destination. For your information respecting the officers who are prisoners in our possession, I have ordered the Commissary of Prisoners to furnish you with a list of them, which will be forwarded with this. I need not mention that every possible tenderness, that is consistent with the security of him, should be shown to the person whose unfortunate lot it may be to suffer.”

This was the first despatch: the second, which bore date 13th of May, ran as follows:—

"SIR,—It was much my wish, for the purpose of retaliation, to have taken an officer who was an unconditional prisoner of war; but being informed by the Secretary-at-war that no one of that description is in our power, I am under the disagreeable necessity to direct, that you immediately proceed to select, in the manner before prescribed, from among all the British captains who are prisoners, either by capitulation or on convention, one who is to be sent in as soon as possible, under the regulations and restrictions contained in my former letter to you."

Having concluded the reading of these letters, the Brigadier proceeded to say, that it was very much his wish that we would settle among ourselves on whom this sad fate should be fixed. With one voice we refused to have any share in a business which directly violated the terms of that treaty which placed us within General Washington's power. "But were it otherwise," remarked the Major, "these gentlemen form but a small proportion out of the total number of captains who became prisoners at Yorktown; and I am sure, that if time be afforded, there is not one of their comrades who will not hasten even from England, for the purpose of placing himself by their side in so trying an emergency, and staking his life with theirs."

The Brigadier, however, was deaf to all remonstrances. His orders, he said, were peremptory—he was very sorry, but he could not even consent to so much delay as might be necessary to bring up a captain from Virginia, where, on the march of the depot into Maryland, he had been left. "When all is over," he continued, "and the lot has declared on whom the blow must fall, then you may rely upon it, that every indulgence shall be shown which you could expect, or my own feelings dictate." But in the meanwhile there remained but one course to pursue. A victim must be chosen from the gentlemen present, and the Aid-de-camp was directed to prepare the lots in another apartment.

It would be quite impossible to describe the sensations which I experienced, and which were, I doubt not, experienced in a like degree by others, during the brief pause which ensued on this officer's departure. Few words were interchanged, though all kept up, apparently without any exertion, a good countenance. But the pause was not of long duration; for in about ten minutes the Aid-de-camp returned, accompanied by another gentleman, each bearing in his hand a hat—while a drum-boy followed, as well as an officer of dragoons, the commander, as we were already apprized, of the prisoner's escort. In each hat were thirteen pieces of paper. That held by the Aid-de-camp contained twelve inscribed with names and one blank; that held by the other gentleman, twelve blanks and one inscribed with a name. The drum-boy put in his hand, and after reading a name aloud, drew a slip of paper from the second hat, which, as long as it was blank, left the individual named in safety. Ten names were thus drawn, the eleventh—having the fatal mark attached to it—was that of Captain Asgill, of the Guards, to whom the Brigadier pointed,



while he said to the officer of dragoons, "That gentleman is your prisoner."

The excitement of the scene was now over, and we gazed upon poor Asgill with a bitterness and intensity of feeling such as defied control. He was barely nineteen years of age—lively, brave, handsome—an only son, as we all knew, and an especial favorite with his comrades. To see him, as we did at that moment, in the full bloom of youth and beauty, and to know that his days—nay, his hours, were numbered—that was a demand upon the fortitude of those who loved him, such as they could not meet. We all lifted up our voices and wept; and while a warm pressure of the hand was exchanged with each in his turn, the object of so much commiseration found it no easy matter himself to restrain his tears. Nor, to do them justice, were the Americans, either within or without the house, indifferent spectators of the drama. The Brigadier at once consented to delay the removal of the victim till the following morning, and readily granted a passport for the purpose of enabling an officer to set out on the instant for New York. The crowd too—and a dense multitude was assembled round the house—evinced their sympathy by such exclamations of pity as crowds are wont to offer, while at the same time frequent voices were heard to exclaim, "Well, them Britishers be strange chaps; they all went in laughing and talking—and now, when the thing is settled, they are all in tears, except the young man on whom the lot has fallen." And so in truth it was: there was not a dry eye among us, except that of Asgill himself, as we proceeded from the Black Bear to Major Gordon's quarters.

Arrived there, and Asgill being placed under gentle restraint, the grief of his comrades yielded to the necessity of exertion. Blanks in letters, which had been previously written, were filled up; and while one of our own number set off express with that designed for Sir Guy Carleton, Brigadier Hogan despatched that to General Washington by a special messenger. Not content with these exertions, Major Gordon, having ascertained the address of the Comte de Rochambeau, wrote also to him; and as he committed the despatch to the care of a trust-worthy person, there is the best reason to believe that, though never answered, it reached its destination. Still events held their course; the night wore on, in spite of the anxiety and grief which would have retarded it; and with the dawn of the following day came the necessity for Asgill's departure. Again the forethought of Major Gordon interposed to protract the final catastrophe to the latest possible moment; he prevailed upon the Brigadier to mark the route of the party by short stages, and obtained from him an order, that in all matters not at variance with the safe-keeping of the prisoner, implicit attention should be paid to his wishes. Last of all, he procured from the good-natured Commandant the addresses of the most influential persons in Philadelphia; and hoping almost against hope, that something might be done through their intercession, he strove throughout the journey to keep up both his own



spirits and the spirits of the poor youth for whom he thus assiduously labored.

The escort reached Philadelphia without the occurrence of any adventure, and Gordon having procured a lodging, planted a sentinel at Asgill's door, with strict orders that no one should be allowed to disturb him, unless sent for. This done, he himself sallied forth. But all his applications were met with a coldness which he failed to overcome, or a frank declaration that the deliverance of the young victim, except on the terms already announced, was impossible. Utterly dejected, he returned home, and had thrown himself upon his bed, when the sound of footsteps approaching Asgill's chamber roused him; he ran out, and beheld a tall, gaunt figure, arrayed in black, with an expression of singular austerity in his countenance, advancing, with measured tread, towards the door.

"Who are you—what do you want?" were the brief questions.

"Sir," replied the figure with extreme solemnity, "I am chaplain to the Congress of the United States, and I am come to give a word of advice to the young man who is about to suffer for the death of our good countryman, Captain Haddy."

The Major was a religious man, in the best sense of that term, and entertained unfeigned respect for the clergy; but his temper was at the moment rendered irritable by his recent repulses, and the manner in which the divine spoke of the approaching murder of his friend, threw him entirely off his guard.

"I tell you what," cried he, springing forward, "if you do not immediately remove yourself from this house, I will show you the shortest way into the street, even if it should be from the window."

The divine looked aghast, and retreated as the other drew on, till he gained, without being aware of it, the top of the staircase, when suddenly his back step failed him, and he rolled from the top to the bottom. No further mischief followed, however, except the loss of his hat and wig, both of which fell off in the tumble, for Mass John was not long prostrate: he rose immediately, and apprehending he knew not what further violence, grasped the wig, clapped it wrong end foremost upon his head, and holding his hat in his hand, ran with the speed of a lamplighter down the street. Poor Gordon! many a time has he laughed himself, and caused others to laugh, at the recital of that adventure.

Previous to the march of the escort from Lancaster, I had by some fortunate accident obtained a copy of a hand-bill, in which the defeat and capture of De Grasse in the West India seas was announced. I had given it to Major Gordon, who now hastened with it to the house of the French ambassador, and laid it before him. My object in so doing was to work upon the fears of that functionary, by threatening him with retaliation in the persons of the prisoners; but here again we failed. The Ambassador refused to interfere, while other persons, on whom his great energy seemed to have weight, received a sudden order to quit the town—a fatal sign that the resolutions of the government were immovable.

Time passed, and though the execution of poor Asgill was delayed, every preparation continued to be made for its completion. He was removed from Philadelphia to Chatham, a post in the advanced line of the Americans towards New York; and Gordon, with the devotion of a father for his child, attended him. I am afraid that I should become tedious were I to describe all the steps which that excellent man took to procrastinate, and, if possible, to avert the threatened calamity. He had many trusty persons in his pay, by means of whom he kept open a constant correspondence with head-quarters, and he succeeded in giving to the official communications of the several chiefs a tone which enabled him to appeal not only to the Court of St. James, but to that of the Tuileries. Nor was this all: Captain Haddy's family, worked upon by the pathetic appeals of Gordon, became themselves suppliants in Asgill's favor; and a plan, to which few were privy, but which was so well laid, that its success came at least within the bounds of probability, was, in case of the worst, arranged for his escape. Meanwhile, however, Lady Asgill was informed of the danger with which her only son was menaced, and she threw herself, with all the eloquence which a mother's feelings are calculated to call forth, at the feet of the French minister. I wish that I could, with any regard to brevity, transcribe the letter with which he besought the interference of the French monarch, as well as that which the Count de Vergennes addressed in consequence to General Washington; they are both lying beside me, and more admirable specimens of deep emotion, expressed in the most touching, because in the simplest language, I have never perused. But this Tradition has already occupied too much space in your Journal. Let it suffice to state, then, that the exertions of Asgill's friends prevailed, and that on the 13th of November the prisoner read from General Washington the following manly communication:—

"SIR,—It affords me singular satisfaction to have it in my power to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 7th inst., by which you are relieved from the disagreeable circumstances in which you have been so long. Supposing that you would wish to go to New York as soon as possible, I also inclose a passport for that purpose. Your letter of the 18th came regularly to my hands. I beg of you to believe that my not answering it sooner did not proceed from inattention to you, or a want of feeling for your situation; but I daily expected a determination of your case, and I thought it better to await that than to feed you with hopes that might in the end prove fruitless. You will attribute my detention of the inclosed letters, which have been in my possession a fortnight, to the same cause. I cannot take leave of you, sir, without assuring you that in whatever light my agency in this unpleasant affair may be viewed, I was never influenced throughout the whole of it by sanguinary motives; but by what I conceived to be a sense of duty, which loudly called upon me to use measures, however disagreeable, to prevent a repetition of

those enormities which have been the subject of discussion ; and that this important end is likely to be answered without the effusion of the blood of an innocent person, is not a greater relief to you, than it is to, Sir, &c. &c. GEO. WASHINGTON."

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Asgill felt that he was free, and he returned shortly afterwards, in excellent health and spirits, by way of New York to England. Not so his and my friend, Gordon. He was an altered man. A constitution, delicate at the best, and weakened for some years by the progress of an internal complaint, could not endure the wear and tear of excitement and exertion to which he had recently been subjected. While we remained as prisoners, and that was till the formal cessation of hostilities, I never saw him smile, except when describing his rencontre with the Yankee chaplain in Philadelphia ; and though on our release he was appointed to command at Kingsbridge, not even so complete a change of scene and occupation had any effect. I spent much of my time with him at Morristown, where he fixed his head-quarters, and found that a settled melancholy preyed upon his spirits ; yet there was no apparent cause for this : on the contrary, the fame of his exploits being spread far and near, he received both from friends and foes the most striking marks of respect ; indeed, to such a height was the feeling carried, that being appointed to act as one of a sort of court of inquiry, to which was committed the task of adjusting disputes between the natives and the refugees, every claimant from the province of the Jerseys, no matter to what party attached, eagerly sought to have his cause decided by Major Gordon.

Being myself a member of this same court, which held its sittings at New York, I was enabled to see a good deal of my friend, till the business submitted to us was at length wore out, and we separated. He settled in Morristown, while I betook myself to Staten Island, where my regiment was quartered. This had not long occurred, when a packet arrived from home, bringing with it a Gazette, in which, to the great joy of all who were acquainted with him, the name of Gordon appeared as Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. The same packet brought likewise a letter from Asgill's mother, so touching in itself, and at the same time so linked with the fate of Gordon, that I must be permitted to transcribe it. It ran thus :—

"SIR,—If distress like mine had left any expression but for grief, I should long since have addressed myself to you, for whom my sense of gratitude makes all acknowledgments poor indeed ; nor is this the first attempt ; but you were too near the dear object of my anguish, to enter into the heart-piercing subject. I constantly prayed to Heaven that he might not add to his sufferings the knowledge of ours. He had too much to feel on his own account, and I could not have concealed the direful effect of his misfortune on his family, to whom he is as dear as he is worthy to be so. Unfit as I am at this time by joy, almost as insupportable as



the agony before, yet, Sir, accept this weak effort, from a heart deeply affected by your humanity and exalted conduct, as, Heaven knows, it has been torn by affliction. Believe me, Sir, it will only cease to think, in the last moment of life, with the most grateful, affectionate, and respectful sentiments to you. But a fortnight since, I was sinking under a wretchedness I could no longer struggle with. Hope—resignation—had almost forsaken me. I began to experience the greatest of all misfortunes, that of being no longer able to bear them. Judge, Sir, the transition, the day after the blessed change takes place. My son is released—recovered—returned—arrived at my gate, in my arms. I see him unsubdued in spirits, in health, unreplicated by himself, approved of by his country, in the bosom of his family, and without anxiety, but for the happiness of his friend—without regret but for having left him behind. Your humane feelings, that have dictated your conduct to him, injured and innocent as he was, surely will participate in our relief and joy. Be that pleasure yours, Sir, as well as every other blessing that virtue like yours, and Heaven can bestow. This prayer is offered up for you in the heat of transport, as it was in the bitterness of my anguish. My gratitude has been soothed by the energy it has been offered with; it has ascended to the throne of mercy; and is, I trust, accepted. Unfit as I am, for nothing but susceptibility so awakened as mine could enable me to write—and exhausted by too long anxiety—confined at this time to a bed of sickness and languor—yet I could not suffer another interval to pass without this weak effort. Let it convey to you, Sir, the most heartfelt gratitude of my husband and daughters. You have the respect and esteem of all Europe, as an honor to your country, and to human nature, and the most zealous friendship of,

My dear and worthy Major Gordon,

Your affectionate and obliged Servant,

“J. ASGILL.”

The preceding letter had not been long forwarded, and I had resided but a few days in Staten Island, when I received an express, desiring my immediate attendance at Morris's house. I did not lose a moment in obeying, and arrived there in time to find the Major in the agony of death. His life was fast expiring, yet he retained his senses; and as he squeezed my hand, he exclaimed in a feeble voice, “You are just come in time. Write, I pray you, to the lady from whom I have received this letter, and apologize for my apparent negligence, in not replying to it. I have been told, on good authority, that our noble Prince has been pleased to express his approbation of my conduct. Should it ever so happen that you could take so great a liberty, tell him, oh! tell him, what a comfort it was to me at this trying hour to know that the mere performance of my duty should have been honored by the applause of so exalted a character.” I promised that I would attend to his last wishes in both particulars; and I thank God that I have been able to redeem the pledge. Years, indeed, elapsed ere I found



an opportunity of delivering to George IV. the message of his dying servant. But I did deliver it, and the lapse of these years had not sufficed either to blot poor Gordon from the recollection of our gracious Sovereign, or to render the King indifferent to his fate. As to Gordon himself, he did not long survive our interview. He died a martyr to his own noble feelings, having, in the most literal sense of the term, given his life to redeem that of his friend.

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We have only to add to this, that a rumor has reached us, that a life of the writer of the above is in preparation. We sincerely trust that our information may prove well founded, for we knew enough of the gallant veteran's career to assure our readers, that if it be narrated with tolerable fidelity, it cannot fail both to interest and to instruct.

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#### FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

FROM THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 1834.

##### THE DANISH ARMY

*Copenhagen, August, 1834.*

The Danish Army, in respect of actual numerical force, does not exceed from 5 to 6,000 men, rank and file, though capable of augmentation, at brief notice, to between 35 and 40,000. The officers and non-commissioned officers are sufficiently numerous for a force of about 25,000 men. In other words, they number four or five times as many as are actually required for the peace establishment, and about half as many as would be needed on the breaking out of a war.

The mode in which the army is recruited is very different from that practised in Great Britain, though not without a parallel in other countries of continental Europe. Each regiment in the service has a particular district assigned to it, out of which it is furnished, as it needs them, with fresh subjects.\* Once a year certain commissioners visit these different districts, and before them every male individual between eighteen and twenty-six years of age, and not exempt from military duty, is bound, under a severe

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\*Thus the islands of Lolland and Falster furnish the regiment of Prince Christian, the heir-presumptive, with recruits; and so on of the rest.

penalty, to present himself.\* As many of them are then selected as the service requires, recourse being sometimes had to lots to decide who shall serve and who not. The former are then marched off straightway to their respective regiments; while the latter pass at once, after a six weeks' drill in one of the garrison towns, Copenhagen or Rendsborg, to what are called "the annexed battalions"—of which below. The recruit, having joined his regiment, does duty with it for two years, at the expiration of which he is permitted to return home on furlough, and resume his rustic occupations. For four years more he continues liable to be recalled at any moment his services may be wanted; but in time of peace this never happens, except for a few weeks in each year, when he must take part in the usual autumnal manœuvres. This second term of years expired, his name is erased from the muster-roll of the regiment, and he passes over to the above-mentioned "annexed battalions," a body of reserves never called into actual service but in cases of emergency, and, under ordinary circumstances, assembling for a few days only, annually, for the purpose of drilling, and having their arms inspected, &c. He remains attached to this body until he attains the age of forty-five, whereupon he undergoes another transformation, passing, if his domicile be in the interior, to the Land-strom—if within a certain distance of the coast, to the Sea-Fencibles, neither of which are ever called upon to do duty, except in the event of an invasion. At sixty years he receives his final discharge.

Though the Danish subject is thus a soldier from his eighteenth to his sixtieth year, his term of actual service with his regiment is limited to two years, which being kept in mind, suffices satisfactorily to account for the exceedingly unsoldier-like appearance that characterizes the Danish army generally: and, in effect, it scarcely yields the palm in this respect to the very awkwardest of awkward squads—its soldiers being sovenly in their dress, slow and clumsy in their movements—stooping as they march, as if still grasping the plough, not the musket; and lifting up their feet with as much apparent effort as if still encumbered with the wooden shoe. In a word, except the regimental coat and military appointments, the great majority of Danish soldiers have every other "outward and visible sign" of very boors.†

The class of non-commissioned officers is of more respectable appearance. It is supplied with new subjects, either from the ranks

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\* According to the letter of the law, every male inhabitant is liable to military duty. Exceptions, however, have been made, from time to time, in favor of so many, that the exempt might now form, of themselves, a little army. All nobles, for example, and their sons, enjoy this immunity; all landed proprietors and theirs, down to small farmers; all public functionaries and theirs, down to village schoolmasters; all who rejoice in one or other of the multitudinous titles of honor with which this country, no less than Germany, is inundated; all, finally, who are rich enough to purchase the service of a substitute (who, meanwhile, must have served out his own time.) Things are, in a word, so managed that the unwelcome honor of defending their natal soil devolves almost exclusively upon the peasantry.

† What, however, contributes in some degree, no doubt, to render their recovery from early habits more difficult than it would else be, is the necessity

or elsewhere, by voluntary enlistment; and, being a permanent body, its members have a better opportunity to get rid of the "old man," that sits so ungainly on the rank and file. The regular term of service of non-commissioned officers is sixteen years, at the end of which they have a better chance than others, non-military applicants, of obtaining subordinate but often lucrative situations in the excise or custom-house department, or such like. Instances of their promotion to the rank of officer are rare.

Of the officers of the Danish army, but little needs be said. The opportunities of education in this country being numerous, and easily available as they are excellent, many of them are well-informed men, who would do credit to the profession anywhere. There are, on the other hand, of course, not wanting others who are not just distinguished by the extent of their acquirements. Commissions in the army are given to none who have not either passed a course of prescribed studies at the Royal Military College, (Land-Cadet Academy,) finishing—if they aspire to the honors of the profession, situations on the staff, or in the Engineers, Artillery, &c.—at the Military High School;\* or, at least, an examination in the branches of knowledge deemed most essential. There is no buying or selling of commissions; and promotion proceeds strictly by seniority—one evil consequence of which system, (whatever may be its good ones, and however proper it may seem in theory,) is meanwhile apparent here upon its surface, that no officer, (not a prince,) arrives at any high and important command till incapacitated for the discharge of its duties by old age and infirmity. The examples of the reverse, at least, are veritable *rareæ aves*. It seldom happens that a man attains the rank of captain in this service, till past his forty-fifth year. There is one usage in the Danish army which I am careful to make mention of, because I am not aware that anything of like nature is to be met with in the British: I allude to the formation of a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of officers, by annual deductions from the pay of every officer, married or unmarried. Nor must I neglect to touch upon another rule of the service, which I believe has novelty at least to recommend it—That no officer can marry who does not possess an income of 600 rix bank-dollars, (about 65*l*.) independently of his pay, nor even then without permission of the king.

Touching the pay and emoluments of the Army, the following table, taken from a source on which reliance may be placed,† furnishes all requisite information. For your convenience I have added another column to it, showing the proximate amounts in ster-

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the poor fellows are subject to of laboring like porters in the streets when off guard, in order to earn—what their paltry pittance of pay does not suffice for—the wherewithal to eke out a subsistence. Add to this their wretched clothing, which would make a scarecrow of an Adonis.

\* Established by the present king in 1830.

† The "Naval Archive," a periodical, edited by Captains de Coninck and Dahlerup, of the navy. Nos. 18 and 19, 1831.

ling money. You will perceive from it that these matters are regulated here upon a scale which to English eyes must seem ridiculously paltry. It is by far too small, considered with reference to the cost of living even in *this* country, and to the calls upon an officer to maintain a certain appearance in society.

Grade.	Pay pr Annum	Extras.	Total.	Value in £ ster	Observations.
General	Rbd. 3200	Rdb. Sk. 710 80	Rbd. Sk 3910 80	circa. 435	Rations for 2 men, and forage, &c. for 6 horses.
Lieut.-General	2600	710 80	3310 80	367	ditto. ditto.
Major-General	2300	710 80	3010 80	334	do. and for. &c. for 4 h.
Col. Engineers	2000	626 39	2626 39	292	Free quarters; rations for 2 m. forage, &c. for 2 h.
“ Artillery	2400	517 —	2917 —	324	do. do. do. 6 h.
“ Infantry	2000	710 80	2710 80	300	Rations for 2 m. and forage &c. for 2 h.
Lt.-Col. Engineers	1200	484 39	1684 39	187	ditto ditto 1 horse
“ Artillery	1400	473 —	1873 —	208	ditto ditto 2 horses
“ Infantry	900	460 80	1360 80	151	ditto ditto 1 horse
Major Engineers	900	434 39	1334 39	148	ditto ditto ditto
“ Artillery	850	267 —	1117 —	124	Free quarters; rations for 2 m. forage, &c. for 1 horse
“ Jun. of do.	768	373 —	1141 —	126	Rations for 2 m. for. &c 1 h.
“ Infantry	700	410 80	1110 80	123	ditto ditto
Capt. Engineers	756	312 19½	1068 19½	118	Rations for 1 man.
“ Jun. of do.	500	109 19½	609 19½	67	do.
“ Artillery	636	250 48	886 48	98	do.
“ 2d of do.	400	170 48	570 48	63	do.
“ Infantry	600	300 40	900 40	100	do.
“ Jun. of do.	350	114 40	464 40	51	do.
1st Lt. Engineers	355	102 19½	457 19½	50	do.
“ Artillery	270	96 48	366 48	40	do.
“ Infantry	230	90 40	320 40	35	do.
2d Lt. sen. of Eng.	265	102 19½	367 19½	41	do.
“ “ Artillery	215	96 48	311 48	34	do.
“ “ Infantry	200	90 40	290 40	32	do.
2d Lt. jun. Artil.	195	96 48	291 48	32	do.
“ “ Inf.	175	90 40	265 40	23	do.

The troops in the West Indies are, in consideration of the greater expense of living in that country, somewhat better paid. There for example,

A Captain gets, (pay and emoluments) from 3200 a 3900 Rbd.=350l. a 430l	
A First-Lieutenant	1920 213
A Senior Second-Lieutenant	1280 142
A Junior ditto	916 102

In order to give you, at a glance, a notion of the utter insufficiency of the above rate of pay, it will suffice to mention that that of a Junior-Lieutenant, (out of which he has to furnish himself with every thing, and maintain the appearance of a gentleman,) about equals what the law has fixed upon as the minimum of wages for journeymen tradesmen.

The pay of a non-commissioned officer is proportionably small



He receives, on an average, 19 skillings Danish a-day in money, (about 5 l. 2 d.) and one and three-sixteenths lb. of bread. His uniform and arms, &c. are of course found him, and he has free quarters. Whatever else he needs he must procure himself.

The private soldier is still worse off: besides his daily modicum (one and three-tenths lb. of bread,) and his free quarters, all he gets in money is 10 one-fifth skillings a-day, (about 3 d.) The result, as has before been hinted, is that he is obliged to eke out a wretched subsistence, by working, when off duty, as a common porter.

For the rest, the state of the Danish army, for the present year, is as follows:

There are, 1 Field-Marshal, (the Landgrave Charles of Hesse Cassel, father of the Queen,) 3 Generals, (all Princes,) and 7 à la suite, 2 Lieutenant-Generals, 15 Major-Generals, 1 Inspector of Cavalry, 1 Inspector of Infantry.

The Staff, comprising the Adjutant-General's and the Quartermaster-General's Departments, consists of 1 Adjutant-General, 3 Deputy Adjutant-Generals, 6 Over-Adjutants, (of whom 3 à la suite,) 1 Quartermaster-General,\* 1 Deputy Quartermaster-General, 1 Over-Quartermaster, 6 Quartermasters of Division, (of whom 2 à la suite.)

The Commissariat Department is under the administration of a President and six Deputies. The business of this department is distributed among five different officers, and occupies about forty individuals, exclusive of the President and Deputies.

The Regiments, which, be it observed again, are but skeletons of regiments, are—

1. The Royal Corps of Engineers—Head-quarters, Copenhagen; uniform, red,† with black collar and cuffs, dark blue trousers, gold lace. Officered by 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 3 Second-Captains, 3 First-Lieutenants, 6 Second-Lieutenants, of whom 3 à la suite.

2. The Royal Corps of Artillery—Head-quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, crimson, with dark blue facings, cuff and collar; shako and blue feather; blue trousers; gold lace. Officered by 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, commanding brigades, 7 Majors, 13 Captains, and 2 à la suite, 9 Second Captains, 30 First-Lieutenants, and 2 à la suite, 27 Second-Lieutenants, and 1 à la suite, 13 Staff.

3. The Horse-guards—Head quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, buff-colored, with red cuff and collar, silver lace; buff leather breeches; cavalry boots, helmet and cuirass; officers off duty, red coat, with light-blue collar and cuff, and do. trousers; silver lace; cocked hat with silver lace; white or white and blue feather. Officered by 1 Colonel-in-Chief, (the King,) 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 1 Major, 3 Ritmesters, of whom 1 à la suite, 3 First-

\* At present, the offices of Adjutant General and Quartermaster-General are vested in the same person, Lieut.-General von Bulow, who is entitled "Chief of the Staff."

† The red of the Danish uniform is not scarlet, but "couleur de" brick-dust.

Lieutenants, of whom 1 à la suite, 4 Second-Lieutenants, 2 à la suite, 5 Staff.

4—12. Other Cavalry, namely—2 Regiments of Cuirassiers, one stationed at Sleswick, the other at Horsens. Uniform, white coat, with red collar and cuff, the former; and white, with light blue do. the latter; light blue trousers, silver lace, steel helmet and cuirass. 4 Regiments of Light Dragoons, stationed respectively at Itzehoe, Aarhus, Randers, and Odensee. Their uniform is red, with respectively black, green, and light blue facings, cuff and collar, light blue trousers, silver lace, helmet.—2 Regiments of Lancers, the Halstein, stationed at Haderslehm, and the Leeland, stationed at Nestued. Uniform, light blue, with red cuff and collar, light blue trousers, silver lace, lancer's cap.—And 1 Regiment of Hussars, stationed at Jægersborg, near Copenhagen. Uniform, light blue, with crimson collar and cuff, ditto trousers, silver lace, crimson dolman, trimmed with black Astracan. Each of these regiments is officered by 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Ritmesters, 4 Second-Ritmesters, 4 First-Lieutenants, 8 Second-Lieutenants and 7 or 8 Staff.

13. The Foot-Guards—Head-quarters, Copenhagen. Uniform, red, with light blue collar and cuff; blue trousers; silver lace; shako; officers, cocked hat, with blue and white feathers; full dress, grenadier's cap, with blue and white feather. Officered by 1 Colonel-in-Chief, (the King,) 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 1 Major, 5 Captains, of whom 1 à la suite, 8 First-Lieutenants, of whom 4 à la suite, 7 Second-Lieutenants, 1 à la suite, 5 Staff.

14—30. Other Infantry—17 Regiments, of which 4 are regiments of Jægers. Eight of these regiments are stationed at Copenhagen; the rest distributed among the provinces. Their uniform is red, with black, blue, yellow, or green facings, cuff and collar, light blue trousers, &c. The Jæger uniform, green, with black or red cuff and collar. Each of these regiments is officered by 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 10 First-Lieutenants, and 10 to 12 Second-Lieutenants, besides some 6 or 7 on the Staff.

A Rocket-Corps is stationed at Fredericksværk, not far from the capital. It is a small body of men, officered by 1 Lieut.-Colonel commanding, 1 Captain, 2 First and 1 Second Lieutenants.

A small body of infantry are in garrison in the Danish West India Islands, I believe about 300 or 400 men, officered by 3 Captains, 3 First-Lieutenants, and 6 or 7 Second-Lieutenants. Their uniform is white or red, with blue facings, &c. There are, finally, a very few troops in garrison at Tranquebar, and in the Danish settlements on the coast of Africa; but they are not worth taking into the account.

**GUNPOWDER ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The only manufactory of this nature now in the hands of Government is at Waltham-abbey, the two other establishments of Ballincollig and Faversham having been let or sold to private individuals. The expense to the nation of the remaining manufactory has been, since 1828, as follows:—

In the year 1828, about 7,705*l.*; 1829, 7,500*l.*; 1830, 7,303*l.*; 1831, 7,811*l.*; 1832, 8,239*l.*; 1833, 7,000*l.*; 1834, 6,137*l.*; total, 51,700*l.*; average, 7,385*l.*

And the work performed in making new and regenerating old gunpowder, has been for many years about equal to the manufacture of 2,000 barrels per annum.

The number of officers, with their pay, allowances, &c. are as under:—

	Pay.	Other Allowances in Money.	House and Garden, Value per Annum.	Land Value per Annum.	Total Value of Pay and Emoluments.
	£	£	£	£	£
Lt. Col. of Engineers	300	200	100	100	700
Storekeeper	300	—	60	80	440
Clerk of Works	250	—	40	—	290
Master Worker	200	—	20	—	220
First Clerk	170	—	30	—	200
Second Clerk	140	—	20	—	160
Apprentice	55	—	—	—	55
Total					£2,065

There is also, a Master Refiner of Saltpetre, with a salary of 7*s.* 6*d.* per day; a Master Mixer, 5*s.* 10*d.*; a Master Charcoal Burner, 4*s.* 8*d.*; a Master of Stores, 4*s.* 2*d.*; a Master Refiner of Sulphur, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and a train of other foremen, &c.

The Ordnance land, let to the engineer and storekeeper, consists of rich meadows and plantations of willow, &c.; for the former a rental of about 30*s.* per acre, and for the latter a rental of 2*s.* per acre is paid. The extravagant waste of the public money, as before detailed, has long been a subject of complaint, and there are many highly respectable individuals who would, under the guarantee of ample securities, willingly undertake to keep the whole of the works in good repair, and produce the same quantity of powder as is now done for about 2,000*l.* per annum, which is not more than the pay and emoluments of the officers alone. It is understood that the Board of Ordnance wish to keep the manufactory of Waltham-abbey in their own hands, that the present establishment may serve as a nucleus for educating other men in the art of gunpowder-making in case of war; but would not the same object be gained if the works were, during peace in the hands of a private person; for there must be the same description of men to produce the 2,000 barrels annually, whoever has possession of them? The quantity of powder in store—viz: upwards of 200,000 barrels, is more than equal to three years'

consumption of the fiercest war that ever this nation was engaged in—therefore, it is but reasonable to suppose that during that time new hands might be trained, or even procured from the private manufactories, even if the person who should have the works during peace were to manufacture the powder by magic, and would not require the aid of human labor; at all events, it is difficult to imagine the propriety of spending annually upon one service upwards of 7,000*l.* when the same service might be performed with equal efficiency for only 2,000*l.*—*Correspondent of the London Times.*

**MINA THE GUERRILLA.**—Francisco Espoz y Mina was born in 1784, in a small village near Pamplona, and is the son of a laborer or little farmer. Of his infancy and education nothing certain is known. He was cultivating the little field left him by his father, when the ambition of Napoleon drew him from his obscurity. His nephew acquired some celebrity, and afterwards fell into the hands of the French. Mina rallied and put himself at the head of his band, and by his daring bravery, the rapidity of his marches, his intimate knowledge of the country, and above all, his rigor towards his prisoners, he became the terror of the French. At one time he commanded a force of 5,000 men. He was appointed colonel in 1811, and raised to the rank of brigadier in 1813 by the regency, in which rank he was confirmed by Ferdinand, and decorated with several military honors; but a few months after, disgusted with his tyrannical master, he raised the standard of revolt in Navarre, and making an unsuccessful attempt to seize Pamplona, then took refuge in France. On his arrival in Paris he was arrested through the Spanish minister, but Louis XVIII immediately ordered him to be liberated, and dismissed the commissary of police who had arrested him. Mina was not ungrateful for this conduct; on the return of Napoleon in 1815, he refused a command, and fled to Ghent, and with General Alava was present at the battle of Waterloo. Until he quitted France in 1820, to rally round the banner of the Constitution, he received the half-pay of a French general de brigade—during the constitutional regime, he was appointed captain-general of Navarre, and afterwards of Catalonia—while in the latter government, his operations were distinguished by great cruelty; he stormed and carried the town of Castel-Follet—put the garrison to the sword, and razed the town, marking the place where it stood by a stone with this inscription: “Here once stood Castel-Follet!” Some time afterwards he surrendered to Marshal Moncey, and embarked for England, where he resided until 1830. The “glorious three days” once more drew him from his retreat: for Ferdinand not quickly recognizing the King of the Barricades, Louis Philippe made overtures to Mina to excite a revolt in Navarre. Mina left England with promises of Orleans money and assistance; but before he reached the frontiers of Spain, Ferdinand had complied with the desires of the citizen king, and Mina was cast off, and even told that if he per-



sisted in his enterprize, the French police would proceed *aux voies de fait*, and convey him in irons to the northern frontier of France. Burning with indignation, he returned to England, where he resided until the death of Ferdinand. But few think that he will be successful in his new undertaking; and he is said to detest Louis Phillippe so cordially, that the mere report of his intervention in the affairs of Spain, would make Mina a Carlist.—*Abridged from the Monthly Magazine.*

**EQUIPMENT OF INFANTRY.**—It is a fact not altogether undeserving of remark, that, whilst the rapidity of musket-fire has for the last two centuries been constantly on the increase, and almost every year has witnessed some improvement in the evolutions of infantry, the destroying power of that arm has remained stationary from the days of the great Frederick, and has absolutely retrograded since the campaigns of Gustavus and of Cromwell. At Leipzig and at Lutzen it was supposed that one ball out of eighteen told. In the battles of Cromwell it was believed that one in twenty, on the average, took effect. The soldiers of Turenne seldom expended more than thirty cartridges without bringing down an enemy. Under Marlborough, the cartridge-boxes of the Allies each contained but thirty-six rounds, and were seldom or never exhausted in the sternest field. In the campaigns of Saxe, the average number of effective discharges was one in forty. When the iron ramrod was introduced at the battle of Molwitz, it was reduced to one in a hundred, and continued to decrease till the battle of Tournay, in 1793, when it fell to one in two hundred and thirty-six. At Oulard, in 1793, it did not exceed one in three hundred; whilst it has fallen short even of that number in the recent conflicts of Algiers, Paris, Lyons, and Brussels. Yet, even in the nineteenth century, there are to be found men who tell us that a superiority of fire must always prevail; that against it none can advance with the pike, the bayonet, or the sword; and that between hostile corps of infantry no collision ever has, or ever can, under any circumstances, possibly take place. Was there then no hand-to-hand fighting on the blood-besprinkled breaches of Oczakow, of Bender, of Ismail, of Brailow, of Giurgevo, or of Rudshuck? In the six assaults we have just enumerated, more than fifty thousand Russians perished by the cold steel. At Lemnos, was there no contact, when the fierce Hassan, surnamed the Terrible, with fifteen thousand recruits picked up in the streets of Constantinople, armed only with sabres, and a few vile pistols, scattered eight thousand Muscovite bayonets "like an eagle in a dove-cote?" Was there no close fighting at Akha, when the French were allowed to enter the town, and were then rushed upon by the garrison, sword in hand? At Aboukir, were the veterans of Napoleon able to stop, by their fire, the rush of a few undisciplined Osmanlis? Is the Vendean war forgotten? Or are the triumphs of the Tyrolese no more to be had in remembrance? Never were there defeats more terrible than those sustained by the

Republican troops from the high-minded Royalists of La Vendee ; yet, at the commencement of the war, nine-tenths of those pious and heroic men were armed only with pikes or swords ; and even to the conclusion of the struggle, they employed their fire only to drive in the enemy's skirmishers—to compel the deployment of his columns—and thus to pave a way for the decisive and simultaneous rush with sword and bayonet, which usually cleared the field. To the bravest and most active men was allotted the task of storming the cannon ; and, that their movements might be more rapid, they were allowed no arms but a short curved sword. The same remarks hold good of the Tyrolese under Hofer. Not one-fifth of the ten thousand gallant mountaineers who so sternly beat back the conquerors of Eckmuhl and Wagram, possessed either muskets or rifles, the remainder placing their sole reliance on the broadswords and halberts which their great-grandfathers had wielded under Tilly, Montecuculi, or Lorraine ; yet, ere they yielded, more than forty thousand French and Bavarians had perished by their fire or their steel. The inability of the British infantry to meet the charge of the Highlanders, induced the British Ministry, in 1745, seriously to think of exchanging the bayonet for a thirty-inch cut-and-thrust, furnished with a wooden handle about a foot and a half in length, and made to fix into the muzzle of the firelock. With this weapon it was considered that the soldier might strike or thrust, as with a pertuisane. Conscious of the inability of musket-fire to stop a determined rush, Suvaroff invented a bayonet exercise, in which he caused his troops to be carefully instructed, and which they found exceedingly serviceable in the assault of Praga, and in the fearful conflict which ensued in the streets and houses of that unhappy town. Confident that they could pierce their adversaries without hazard to themselves, the Russians attempted not to load, but bursting into the houses, and dashing over the barricades, they carried all before them by sheer impetuosity, and bayoneted all they overtook. The project of Suvaroff for arming infantry with pikes was not so successful ; for although it answered admirably against the Poles, it failed miserably against the Turks. When at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, it was first proposed to raise volunteer corps, the justly celebrated General Lloyd proposed that they should be armed with short double-barrelled guns, and pikes twelve feet and a half in length, and that their standing formation should be four deep, but with open files. The system of Macaroni is too well known to require description ; but to it, as well as to the adoption of the pike, under any circumstances by infantry, lies the insurmountable objection, that although decidedly superior either to the musket or the sword in a charge or street-fight, it is wholly unfit to contend against those weapons when combined. Bayoneteers, unless very highly disciplined, when charged by pikemen, will always open their fire at too great a distance to be very destructive, and thus embolden their adversaries, who on their parts well know that they have nothing but a couple of discharges to apprehend. In-

fantry, however, armed with swords, advancing after Cromwell's method, with cocked fusils, and sabres hanging from the wrist, pouring in one volley at twenty paces from the hip, and instantly charging into the disordered mass, grasping their muskets firmly in the left hand, and using them as targets, will find little difficulty in parrying any thrusts which may be aimed at their bodies, and mixing with their opponents, who would then have no resource but in flight. We propose that the British infantry, when in line, shall always be formed three deep, but that each man should be allowed thirty-three inches in rank and the same in file. The uniform should consist of a very wide Lowland bonnet, jacket with cavalry wings well padded underneath, and scarlet trousers, with broad stripes down the side of the same color with the bonnet and facings. Pipe-clay we would utterly abolish, and cause all infantry accoutrements to be made of black glazed leather. A belted Highland plaid would form an excellent substitute for blanket and great coat. If taught to make sandals for themselves, the men would neither want spare shoes nor blacking balls on service. One fourth, at least, the knapsack might thus be reduced in size and weight. The musket we would provide with double sights, shorten the barrel six inches, and furnish it with a sword loop, and light rifle sword. For close quarters every man should be armed with a neat sabre, of what description is not material, provided it be strong enough to parry the thrust of a lance, or the stroke of a bludgeon. Platoon firing, with all its modifications, we would utterly abolish. It is scarcely necessary to add, that both sabre and rifle-sword should be suspended from a waist-belt. In night attacks and street fights, and the assault of works, the sabre alone should be employed, and the loaded musket with its rifle-sword fixed, should be slung with the muzzle upwards, over the left shoulder, the brass wing serving to keep it steady. Had the British infantry been thus equipped at New Orleans, there is little doubt that the lines would have been carried, and England saved the recollection of a most calamitous defeat, occasioned solely by the infantry halting to fire, instead of dashing forwards with the steel. Instead of loading the soldier with bread, we would supply him on service with twelve ounces of salep, and the same quantity of portable soup. An ounce of salep dissolved in a quart of water will form a thick paste, as satisfying as two pounds of pudding, while an ounce of gelatine will make a pint of rich soup, equal in nutritive power to twelve solid ounces of roast beef. It is by the use of salep that the Turkish armies, without any thing in the shape of a commissariat, are able to keep the field. If the changes we have proposed be thought objectionable, at least let the bayonet be exchanged for a good rifle-sword, such as was worn by the 95th during the Peninsular war, and which was sufficiently strong to be used independently as a dagger in a melee, such as that in which the corps under the late Sir Charles M'Carthy was cut to pieces by the Ashantees, solely from the want of an efficient *arme blanche* for close quarters. In forcing houses it would

also be found useful in the extreme. Mobs should never, under any circumstances be fired upon, unless physical obstacles render it impossible to charge them with the steel. Men dispersed by fire retire slowly, lose nothing of their self-confidence, and when once rallied and brought to see the really trifling effect of fire, more formidable to innocent spectators than to the guilty rioters, ever after undervalue its real power. Charged by the bayonet, however, they must disperse at full speed, or perish, like the hundreds of rioters bayoneted in 1780, by the Foot Guards, on Blackfriars-bridge. But unless very desperate, they will always fly; and men who have once shrunk from personal conflict will always feel a considerable degree of awe and reverence for those from whom they fled. Any man, woman, or child, can pull a trigger, but none except brave and highly excited men will meet their opponents with the cold steel. Well was it said by Suvaroff, in his admirable catechism—"Lead often misses—steel never; steel is a hero, lead is but a fool."

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#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
November 29, 1834. }

##### TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

SIR:—In laying before you at this time, a succinct view of the condition of our Navy and its operations, during the past year, it affords me great pleasure to state that its gradual increase and improvement are such as might have been anticipated from the ample means for that purpose which have been afforded by the liberal policy of Congress.

All the services required of our naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce has been protected in the remote as well as in the neighboring seas; our national character has been sustained at home and abroad, while a large portion of our naval officers, seamen, and marines, have been kept in active service, under a strict discipline, calculated to fit them for all the duties which may be required of them, whether in defending our property on the ocean from pirates or open enemies, our shores from hostile aggression, or our flag from insult.

An inspection of our navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, made in August and September last, in company with the commissioners of the navy board, has afforded me the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require.

The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest, to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which, additional appropriations, to the amount of one million five hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars, will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost one million three hundred



and sixty-two thousand dollars, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission;—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year, have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil and in the Pacific ocean.

The ship of the line Delaware, the frigates United States and Constellation, the sloop of war John Adams, and the schooner Shark, have been thus employed in the Mediterranean; and the frigate Potomac, after her return from the Pacific and Indian oceans, was repaired and sailed on the 20th of last month, to join the Mediterranean squadron, from which the frigate Constellation had been ordered to return. This frigate arrived at Norfolk on the 20th inst. The sloop of war John Adams returned to the United States in February, from the Mediterranean, and sailed again for that station in August last, after receiving necessary repairs.<sup>1</sup>

On the West India station, the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, and Falmouth, and the schooners Grampus and Experiment, have been employed. The St. Louis returned to Norfolk in July last, where she has been repaired, and from whence she sailed on the 14th inst., to resume her station in the West Indies. The Vandalia returned in August last to Norfolk, where she is undergoing considerable repairs, which, it is believed, will be completed early next month, when she will return to the West India squadron.

The sloops of war Natchez, Ontario, Erie, Lexington, and Peacock, and the schooners Enterprise and Boxer, composed our squadron on the coast of Brazil. The Erie did not sail for this station until August last. The Lexington returned to the United States in April, and the Peacock in May last. The Enterprise returned in April, and sailed again for the Brazilian station in July last, in which month, the Boxer returned to the United States, and after having repaired, sailed for the Pacific. The Peacock is now undergoing considerable repairs, and is expected to be ready for sea early in February next.

For our station in the Pacific, the frigate Brandywine sailed on the 2d of June last, to cooperate with the sloops of war Fairfield and Vincennes, and the schooner Dolphin, and with the Boxer, now on her way to that station, from which the Falmouth returned on the 1st of February, and after having been repaired, sailed for the West India station in March last.

Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, amounts to six thousand and seventy-two, and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to the number of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three; making a total of seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

The dry docks at Boston and Norfolk have fully answered the most sanguine expectations that were formed of their usefulness. They are now deemed indispensable to a speedy and economical repair of our larger vessels. But the two already finished are not sufficient for the purposes of our navy. An additional dry dock, at some intermediate point between Boston and Norfolk, would greatly promote the purposes for which our navy is established and maintained. As a site for such additional dry dock, the harbor of New York presents greater advantages than are to be found in any other situation, among which may be enumerated the great commerce of the place, the facilities which the city of New York affords for recruiting seamen, and for procuring all materials, as well as for employing skilful mechanics and laborers necessary for repairing vessels.

The experience acquired in making the two dry docks already finished, cannot fail to be of great advantage in the construction of a third.

I would respectfully repeat a recommendation of my predecessor, that authority be given to construct two or three steam batteries, as the means of testing the application of steam to the purposes of national defence.

It can hardly be doubted that the power of steam is soon to produce as great a revolution in the defence of rivers, bays, coasts, and harbors, as it has already done in the commerce, intercourse, and business of all classes of men, in Europe as well as in America. This subject has already attracted the attention of the maritime powers of Europe; and our honor as well as safety, require that no nation, whose fleets may come in conflict with ours, should be in advance of us in the science and application of this power, upon which the success of our future wars with them, may depend.

Should the power of steam, as a means of defence, produce all the effects that may be justly anticipated, it will diminish, in some instances, the necessity of permanent fortifications on our coasts, by substituting those which may be moved from place to place, as they may be wanted, and in our own waters become the formidable engines of attack as well as defence. The heavy and cumbersome steam vessels and batteries, with their necessary apparatus and supplies, which may be brought into action with the most powerful effect by a nation near its own shores and harbors, cannot be transported over distant seas and oceans for the purpose of attacking its enemies. Should, therefore, the application of steam become a part of the system of maritime war, it is a consolation to reflect that it will greatly diminish the frequency as well as horrors of such war, inasmuch as it will hold out much greater advantages to the defending than to the attacking party, and take from the aggressor in a great degree, his hope of success, and of course, his motive for action.

I can add nothing to what has been frequently urged in favor of a peace establishment for our navy; but must be permitted to state, what has often before been stated, that the compensation of commanders of our ships on foreign stations, is altogether inadequate to an honorable discharge of their duties.—They are compelled to incur expenses beyond the amount of their pay and rations, or decline to receive and return civilities uniformly offered to them on such stations, and upon which our friendly relations with foreign nations, may, in some degree, depend.

The course pursued by our officers, under such circumstances, has been such as national as well as professional pride have dictated, and, of course, they frequently return from their tours of service, deep in debt; one evil consequence of which is, that it adds to the inducements of our officers, to prefer service on our home stations to service at sea; whereas the pecuniary consideration should always be in favor of sea service.

Much inconvenience frequently arises from a want of power to make transfers of materials purchased for the navy, under certain appropriations, to the purposes of other appropriations, under which they are more immediately wanted. A power to make such transfers, guarded by limitations, similar to those imposed upon the power of making transfers of money from certain appropriations to others, would save much time and expense in the building and repairing of our ships.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, for the better re-organization of the United States marine corps, the appointment of officers authorised by the same have been made, and the additional number of privates required will be recruited with all convenient despatch.

So much of the military regulations, for the discipline of the marine corps, as were in force at the passage of the act, and not inconsistent with the same, will continue in force until superseded by regulations which shall be prescribed in conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of that act.

It is believed that the discipline and harmony of the officers and men of the navy proper, and of the marine corps, will be promoted by placing the marine barracks without the bounds of the different navy yards with which they may be connected. This arrangement would create but little additional expense to the government. The marine barracks at Portsmouth, should it be thought proper to retain them as such, are at a sufficient distance, and might be easily separated from that part of the navy yard in which ships are built and repaired, and in which are placed the workshops and stores of that station.

The marine barracks at Boston are within the bounds of the navy yard, but

so decayed and dilapidated as not to be worth repairing, and they occupy a space designated for another purpose in the yard. A situation for barracks, sufficiently near the yard, it is said, can be procured upon reasonable terms.

The marine barracks at the navy yard at New York were condemned in 1826, as unworthy of repair. The officers attached to this station have been allowed house rent in lieu of quarters. An appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, has been made for the erection of marine barracks at that station, and six thousand dollars for the purchase of a site for the same; but as yet the site has not been purchased, nor selected.

At Philadelphia, the barracks are within the navy yard; but unfit for use as such. It will be necessary to construct new barracks at that station.

At Washington, the barracks are not within the navy yard.

At Norfolk, the barracks are within the bounds of the navy yard, but inadequate to the accommodation of the force required there. Besides, they are much out of repair; and the commanding officer has been, necessarily, allowed house rent in lieu of quarters.

At Pensacola, no permanent marine barracks have been prepared. The officers have been allowed house rent, and the men have occupied temporary buildings. It is proper here to observe, that the plans of the navy yards, prepared and approved under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, make no provision for barracks within the navy yards, except at Portsmouth.

Under the first section of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed the 30th June last, fourteen pensions to widows have been renewed, and thirty-seven original pensions have been granted, in pursuance of the provisions of that act. These constitute a heavy charge upon the fund, and require for their payment, annually, the sum of sixteen thousand and sixty-two dollars.

Under the second section of that act, the sum of one hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and three dollars and eighty cents has been reimbursed to the fund for the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the fund, with interest thereon, from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of reimbursement. One hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred dollars of the amount have been vested in the stock of the Bank of the United States, as authorised by the act of Congress of the 10th July, 1832. The state of this fund will appear by documents annexed, marked M. M 1, and M 2.

The number of invalid pensioners, is two hundred and eighty-seven. Should all of them claim, which is improbable, the amount required for their annual payment will be twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars.

The number of widow pensioners, including those under the act of the 10th of June last, is one hundred and nine; and the amount required for their annual payment is twenty-four thousand and twenty-three dollars; making the annual charge, according to the present pension roll, forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

From the account of stocks, hereunto annexed, marked M, it will appear that the income of the fund, arising from those stocks, and others to be purchased by excess of money on hand, will be about seventy thousand dollars per annum. It is believed, therefore, that the fund will be sufficient for all the ascertained claims upon it, under existing laws; and the surplus of next year, which may be estimated at from fifteen thousand and six dollars, to twenty thousand dollars, will, it is presumed, be enough to meet the ordinary increase of pensions for several years.

Of the privateer pension fund, the act of Congress of the 19th of June last, revived five years' pensions to widows of officers, seamen, and marines, slain or lost on board of private armed vessels.

In twenty-eight cases brought to the notice of this department under this act, more than five years have elapsed from the date when their former pensions expired. They being sustained by satisfactory proof, were settled in the office or fourth auditor, and the accounts certified by the second comptroller of the treasury. The amount to pay these accounts was fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars. Under the act, twenty-six pensions were renewed; of which, one expired on the 10th day of October last, and one on the 28th inst. One will expire on the 4th of March, four on the 1st of February, and nine-



teen on the 1st of January, in the year 1835. The payment on these, to the 1st of July last, amounted to eleven thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty cents; and the sum required to complete five years' pension to each, will be one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-four invalid pensioners on the roll; and the sum necessary to pay them will be three thousand and sixteen dollars per annum.

It will be seen in the annexed statement, marked No. 1, that the amount in the treasury on the 1st instant, to the credit of the fund, was

\$1,261 46

Stock owned by the fund ( N )

15,567 05

Total,

\$16,828 51

After paying the claims that have as yet been preferred under the act of the 19th of June last, and it is believed that but few additional claims under the act can now be brought forward, it is estimated that the fund will be sufficient to pay, for four or five years, all the invalid pensions chargeable to it.

From the statement annexed, marked O, it will appear that the amount to the credit of the navy hospital fund, on the 1st instant, was thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and four cents. The income of the fund arising from deductions in the settlement of accounts in the fourth auditor's office, will be nearly sixteen thousand dollars per annum. The expenditures for several years will probably not exceed thirteen thousand dollars per annum. This will leave balances not wanted for current expenses. The propriety of authorising, by law, the investment of such balances in some well secured productive stock, is respectfully suggested.

By the statement hereunto annexed, marked P, it appears that, of the appropriation heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the treasury a balance of fourteen thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents. It is not believed that any further appropriation for this purpose is necessary at this time.

It will be perceived by the estimates, that nothing is asked on account of the contingent expenses of the secretary's office of this department. A proper degree of economy has rendered any appropriation for those expenses, for the ensuing year unnecessary. This circumstance affords me an apology for stating, that some of the officers connected with this department do not receive an adequate compensation for their services.

The chief clerk of the commissioners of the navy board, and the warrant clerk and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence of this department, perform arduous duties, which require talent and experience. Their salaries respectively, are less than are paid in other departments for services of no greater difficulty and responsibility than theirs; and are inadequate to the decent support of themselves and families.

An estimate for an increase of one hundred dollars to the salary of the first, so as to make it one thousand seven hundred dollars per annum; and four hundred dollars to the latter, so as to make them one thousand four hundred dollars to each, is respectfully submitted.

The salaries of the chief clerks of the commandants of the navy yards at Boston, New York, Washington and Norfolk, are evidently below what may be considered a fair compensation for their services. I therefore solicit a small increase of one hundred and fifty dollars to their salaries respectively, so as to make them nine hundred dollars each, as stated in the estimates.

The superintendent of the southwest executive building receives at present but two hundred and fifty dollars, and the two watchmen for the same, but three hundred dollars each per annum. It is respectfully recommended, that an increase of two hundred and fifty dollars be made to the salary of the superintendent, and two hundred dollars to the salaries of each of the watchmen.

In the report of my predecessor of the 30th November last, an estimate of the expense of purchasing and maintaining a lithographic press was submitted, as a means of procuring charts and blank forms for this department, as well as the several navy yards and vessels in commission, as also for the purpose of



multiplying copies of drawings connected with the survey of the coast. As, in my opinion, the employment of such a press would be a saving of time and money, in the duties now performed by the clerks and draftsmen in this department, and the branches of services connected with it, I respectfully renew the application for the necessary appropriation for this press; and annex hereto, copies of the letters of the commissioners of the navy board, and of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, Jr. heretofore laid before Congress, in favor of this application.

The charge of the coast survey, now under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler, was on the eleventh day of March last, transferred from the treasury to the navy department, to which it was thought more properly to belong. I have found this arrangement very onerous, as it imposed upon me new duties, which could not be performed without a careful examination of the accounts of what had heretofore been done on the survey, contained in a voluminous correspondence between the treasury department and the superintendent. This arrangement also caused a short interruption in the progress of the work; but which has, nevertheless, been prosecuted with diligence and zeal by those employed in it.

The report of Mr. Hassler of the 17th of May last, and his supplementary report of the 11th of last month, with the maps, drafts, and sketches accompanying the same, herewith transmitted, show the progress already made in this work under the law of 1832, and its connexion with the progress made in the same, in the year 1817.

The situation of the base line on the south side of Long Island, has been most fortunately selected; as any error in this line would be attended with corresponding errors in the whole work depending upon the same, the utmost care has been taken to have it measured with the greatest possible accuracy.

From what has been done in this survey, we may reasonably hope that this important work will advance with all the aid which science, skill, and industry can give it, and in a manner as honorable to the government, under whose auspices it was begun, and has been continued, as it will be useful to the present and to future ages.

The information wanted for accurate and detailed estimates of the necessary appropriations for the continuance of the coast surveys, cannot easily be obtained, until further experience shall enable the officers engaged in it to introduce more system in the detail of duties and expenditure in their work, than they have heretofore been able to do.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose the past year, and it is believed that an equal sum will be wanted for the ensuing year, as stated in the estimates.

Under the act of the 30th June last, "authorising the secretary of the navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," preparations have been made for testing certain proposed improvements in steam boilers; but no such experiments have been exhibited or communicated to this department, that could properly form the subject of a report.

Since the last annual report from this department, the legislature of Pennsylvania have, by their act of the 10th day of April last, ceded to the United States, the jurisdiction over the territory now in their possession in the county of Philadelphia, and occupied for the purpose of a naval asylum for sick and disabled seamen, so long as the same shall be used by the government of the United States for that purpose, with a reservation of the right to lay out a certain street, called Sutherland Avenue, through the western part of said ceded territory; and with a proviso that all process, civil and criminal, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall extend into, and be effected within, such territory.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report will be found in a schedule hereunto annexed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient, humble servant.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 1, 1835

## REGISTER

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE,

*As at present arranged.*

No.	CAPTAINS.	Date of Commission.	Cutter to which attached	Station.
1	John Cahoon,	Jan. 25, 1812,	—	On leave.
2	John Jackson,	April 24, 1818,	Jefferson,	Charleston, S. C.
3	John A. Webster,	Nov. 22, 1819,	Taney,	Norfolk, Va.
4	Winslow Foster,	Mar. 28, 1821,	Morris,	Portland.
5	Henry D. Hunter,	Nov. 15, 1824,	Jackson,	On the coast.
6	William W. Polk,	July 25, 1825,	Rush,	New York.
7	Nicholas Bicker,	Aug. 29, 1828,	Gallatin,	Wilmington, Del.
8	Daniel Dobbin,	April 4, 1829,	Erie,	Lake Erie.
9	Andrew Mather,	April 4, 1829,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
10	William Coody,	July 6, 1829,	Vigilant,	Newport.
11	Thomas L. Shaw,	Sept. 5, 1829,	Madison,	Portsmouth.
12	William A. Howard,	Dec. 31, 1829,	McLane,	New Bedford.
13	Farnifold Green,	May 16, 1831,	Dallas,	Newbern.
14	Uriah Coolidge,	June 1, 1832,	Swiftsure,	Passamaquoddy.
15	Robert Day,	June 2, 1832,	Crawford,	Savannah.
16	Thomas M. Randolph,	June 4, 1832,	Washington,	Key West.
17	Joseph Gold,	June 11, 1832,	Alert,	New York.
18	Ezekiel Jones,	Jan. 4, 1833,	Ingham,	New Orleans.
19	Lewis Girdler,	June 2, 1834,	Hamilton,	Boston.
20	Thomas C. Rudolph,	June 2, 1834,	Dexter,	Mobile.

## LIST OF OFFICERS CONTINUED.

No.	1st LIEUTENANTS.	Date of Commission.	Cutter to which attached	Station.
1	Michael Conner,	Sept. 25, 1828,	Erie,	Lake Erie.
2	Caleb Currier,	April 13, 1830,	Madison,	Portsmouth.
3	John Besse,	July 21, 1830,	Rush,	New York.
4	Green Walden,	Dec. 15, 1830,	Morris,	Portland.
5	Charles B. Childs,	May 31, 1831,	Jefferson,	Charleston.
6	Levi C. Harby,	July 28, 1831,	Ingham,	New Orleans.
7	Philemon Gatewood,	May 31, 1832,	Dallas,	Newbern.
8	Gabriel O'Brien,	June 1, 1832,	—	On leave.
9	Henry B. Nones,	June 2, 1832,	Alert,	New York.
10	Josiah Sturges,	June 4, 1832,	McLane,	New Bedford.
11	Henry Prince, Jr.	June 5, 1832,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
12	Josiah Murch,	Oct. 23, 1832,	Gallatin,	Wilmington, Del.
13	John Whitcomb,	Dec. 31, 1832,	Swiftsure,	Passamaquoddy.
14	Richard Evans,	Jan. 1, 1833,	Taney,	Norfolk.
15	Samuel P. Scott,	Jan. 3, 1833,	Hamilton,	Boston.
16	Napoleon L. Coste,*	Jan. 4, 1833,	Washington,	Key West.
17	H. N. Tracy,	June 2, 1834,	Vigilant,	Newport.
18	John Little,	July 11, 1834,	Dexter,	Mobile.
19	Wm. B. Whitehead,	July 11, 1834,	Crawford,	Savannah.
20	John C. Jones,	April 7, 1834,	Campbell,	Baltimore.

\*Attached to the Jackson whilst in the Gulf of Mexico.

## LIST OF OFFICERS CONTINUED.

No.	2d LIEUTENANTS.	Date of Commission.	Cutter to which attached	Station.
1	Stephen Thatcher,	Jan. 18, 1831,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
2	W. M. A. Moore,	May 30, 1832,	Washington,	Key West.
3	Gay Moore,	June 1, 1832,	Taney,	Norfolk.
4	Alex'r. V. Frazer,	June 4, 1832,	Alert,	New York.
5	Douglas Ottinger,	June 5, 1832,	Erie,	Lake Erie.
6	Wm. Russell,	Dec. 17, 1832,	Dallas,	Newbern.
7	John J. Nimmo,	Dec. 28, 1832,	Vigilant,	Newport.
8	George Hayes,	Dec. 31, 1832,	Morris,	Portland.
9	Charles Grover,	Jan. 1, 1833,	Dexter,	Mobile.
10	James B. Rodgers,	Jan. 2, 1833,	Gallatin,	Wilmington, Del.
11	Thomas Sands,	Jan. 3, 1833,	Jackson,	On the coast.
12	Thomas Stoddart,	Jan. 5, 1833,	Hamilton,	Boston.
13	Charles B. Beaufort,	Aug. 7, 1833,	Ingham,	New Orleans.
14	Francis Martin,	Aug. 12, 1833,	McLane,	New Bedford.
15	Stephen Cornell,	Oct. 10, 1833,	Jefferson,	Charleston.
16	Joseph A. Noyes,	Dec. 18, 1833,	Swiftsure,	Eastport.
17	Peter Storer,	June 2, 1834,	Rush,	New York.
18	John McGowen,	July 11, 1834,	Crawford,	Savannah.
19	James H. Roach,	July 12, 1834,	Madison,	Portsmouth.

## LIST OF OFFICERS CONTINUED.

No.	3d LIEUTENANTS.	Date of Commission.	Cutter to which attached	Station.
1	Blyden Hedge,	Jan. 4, 1833,	Rush,	New York.
2	Samuel Winchester,	Jan. 5, 1833,	Dexter,	Mobile.
3	George Clarke,	Jan. 9, 1833,	Washington,	Key West.
4	Wm. B. McLean,	Mar. 22, 1833,	Madison,	Portsmouth.
5	John Walker,	Mar. 31, 1833,	Taney,	Norfolk.
6	David M. Stokes,	April 23, 1833,	Vigilant,	Newport.
7	Richard Powell,	July 6, 1833,	Jackson,	On the coast.
8	Osmond Peters,	July 14, 1833,	Hamilton,	Boston.
9	F. B. Wright,	Aug. 23, 1833,	McLane,	New Bedford.
10	Thomas Osborne,	Oct. 10, 1833,	Jefferson,	Charleston.
11	John B. Fulton,	Dec. 18, 1833,	Dallas,	Newbern.
12	George Berriman,	Dec. 18, 1833,	Alert,	New York.
13	Arnold Burroughs,	Dec. 18, 1833,	Swiftsure,	Passamaquoddy.
14	Richard D. Millen,	Mar. 31, 1834,	Crawford,	Savannah.
15	James Thompson,	April 24, 1834,	Wolcott,	New Haven.
16	Beverly Digges,	June 20, 1834,	Campbell,	Baltimore.
17	Charles A. Newton,	July 11, 1834,	Gallatin,	Wilmington.
18	Samuel T. Williams,	July 11, 1834,	Morris,	Portland.
19	John B. Meigs,	Sept. 1, 1834,	Ingham,	New Orleans.
20	John W. Hunter,	Oct. 24, 1834,	Jackson,	On the coast.

*Extracts from "Instructions to Officers in the United States Revenue Cutter Service," issued from the Treasury Department, under date of October 3, 1834.*

The pay and subsistence at present allowed by law, are as follows, viz:—

To Captains,	-	50 dollars per month,	} And to each officer four rations per diem.
" First Lieutenants,	-	35 dollars per month,	
" Second Lieutenants,	-	30 dollars per month,	
" Third Lieutenants,	-	25 dollars per month,	

To each of the Revenue Cutters there will be allowed the following petty officers, viz:—One Boatswain's Mate, one Gunner's Mate, and one Carpenter's Mate, whose compensation shall be \$18 per month, and one navy ration per diem.

To each Cutter there will also be attached a Steward and Cook, whose compensation shall be \$15 per month, and one navy ration per day.

None other than able seamen and boys, will be employed in the cutter service. Their compensation will be as follows, viz:—able seamen \$15 per month, and one navy ration per diem; boys, from \$6 to \$10 per month, and one navy ration per diem.

When, however, it shall happen that seamen cannot be procured at the compensation herein established, the Collector is authorized to ship them, for the time being, at the wages then current at the port.

Commissioned officers will receive for their subsistence, an equivalent in money, estimating the ration at twenty cents each, that being the value fixed by law for the army ration, when not drawn in kind. An equivalent for the rations accruing to Stewards, may also be received in money, estimating the value thereof at twenty-five cents each, that being the law value of the navy ration. All other petty officers and seamen will receive their rations in kind.

Officers, on joining the vessel to which they are at first assigned, or when transferred from one station to another, or when employed on duty requiring their residence on shore, by orders of the Department; or when detailed for duty, in a vessel from a foreign port, by order of the commanding officer of the Cutter, will be entitled to receive, (unless otherwise directed in the order,) at the rate of ten cents per mile, as an equivalent for their travelling expenses; and, in addition to their monthly compensation, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, during the continuance of such duty. These allowances to be adjusted and paid by the Collectors where the officers are employed, on the exhibition of the order of the Department, and presentation of an account of the service in an approved form.

On quitting one station to repair to another, the officers will procure a certificate from the Collector, shewing the time to which their compensation has been adjusted and paid.

When the commissioned officers of any Cutter are wanting in a knowledge of the coast and soundings of the waters where the vessel may be employed, and in the opinion of the Collector it is essential to the safety of the vessel to employ a Pilot, the Collector, in such case, is authorized to ship a Pilot, at a compensation not exceeding \$20 per month, and two navy rations per diem.

Commissioned officers will hold their appointments during the pleasure of the President. Captains may be suspended from duty by the Collectors, for disobedience of orders or other misconduct. Subordinate officers may be suspended by the Captain for similar offences: in the latter case, the cause of suspension will be entered on the journal, and immediately reported to the Secretary of the Treasury: and in all cases of suspension, it is required that charges, accompanied by distinct specifications of the facts, shall be transmitted to the Department, and a copy furnished to the officer accused. During the suspension of any officer, he will be incompetent to act as an officer of the customs. All officers against whom charges are preferred, will, upon receipt of notice of the same, transmit to the Department such explanations and other testimonials of their innocence, as it may be in their power to procure. And when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, such explanation is unsatisfactory, and it is necessary to the ends of justice that an investigation should be had into the truth of the charges, by the examination of witnesses upon oath, an inquiry will be instituted for ascertaining and reporting the facts.

Petty officers will be appointed by the Captain, and hold their appointments during his pleasure. They and the crew will be shipped, unless otherwise directed by the Department, for the term of one year, according to the form of articles herewith enclosed; but may be discharged at any time by the Captain, for incompetency or misconduct, or when their services are no longer required. In such case, the cause of their discharge will be entered on the Cutter's journal. None other than persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, will be employed in the Cutter service; nor will any slave or person of color be shipped without the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.



Promotions will be made according to seniority, having due regard to merit; and each officer will bear rank according to the date of his commission. The Captain, or commanding officer, is responsible for the safety of the vessel, the good order of the crew, and the care of all public property on board the Cutter, and shall have power to enforce such regulations as may be established by the Department, to secure a proper discipline. \* \* \*

To encourage habits of temperance in the seamen employed in the Cutter service, it is deemed proper, from and after the 1st day of April next, to discontinue the supply of the spirit part of the ration, and to substitute a money equivalent in lieu thereof: seamen will, therefore, be entitled to receive, after that date, the sum of three cents for the spirit ingredient of each ration. The future contracts for the supply of the rations, will be made to correspond with this regulation. \* \* \*

The ensign and pennant, directed by the President, under the authority of the act of 2d March, 1799, to distinguish Revenue Cutters and boats from other vessels, is that prescribed in a circular from this Department, dated 1st August, 1799, and consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States, in dark blue on a white field.

The Uniform established to distinguish the officers of the Revenue Cutter service from others, is that prescribed by a circular from the Department, dated 21st July, 1834, viz:—

**CAPTAIN'S DRESS.** Dark grey cloth coat, with rolling collar, double-breasted, lined with black silk; nine buttons on each lapel, and one on each side of the collar; four buttons on the cuffs, four on the pocket-flaps, one on each hip, two on the middle of the skirt-fold, and one at the extremity of the skirt; a strip of black braid, one inch wide, to be worn around the sleeve immediately above the cuff; two plain gold epaulets; plain cocked hat; small sword, with black glazed leather belt and gilt mounting; black silk cravat or stock; buff vest, single breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four under pocket flaps; dark grey or white pantaloons; grey pantaloons to have a strip of black braid, one inch in breadth, on the outer seams, extending from the hip to the bottom; short boots, worn under pantaloons; or shoes, with stockings to correspond with pantaloons, as the officer may elect.

**Undress.** Dark grey cloth frock coat, with standing braided collar; single-breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four on each cuff.

**FIRST LIEUTENANT'S DRESS.** Same as Captain's, with the exception of one button less on each cuff, and one less on each pocket flap; and also with the omission of epaulet on the left shoulder.

**Undress.** The same as Captain's with the same exceptions.

**SECOND LIEUTENANT'S DRESS.** Dress and undress same as First Lieutenant's, with the exception that the epaulet is to be worn on the left shoulder.

**THIRD LIEUTENANT'S.** Dress and undress same as Second Lieutenant's, with the omission of braid on coat.

The button established for the service, will be impressed with the shield of the Treasury Arms, surmounted by a fowl anchor, according to a pattern furnished from the manufactory of L. Kendrick.

**PETTY OFFICERS.** Blue cloth jackets, with five revenue buttons on each lapel, one on each side of the collar, and one on each cuff; white frocks, with collar and breast facing of blue, a worked star on each side of the collar, and two on each side of the breast; white or blue trousers, according to the season, with blue belt.

**SEAMEN.** Same as petty officers, omitting the buttons on collar and cuffs.

## OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

The gratification afforded by the receipt of the following communications, and the opportunity for publishing them, is not confined to the increase of subscription; it is heightened by the assurance that an erroneous impression, which has hitherto operated to the prejudice of the Magazine, is now effectually removed. While duly sensible of the obligation imposed by the aid thus tendered, we shall not be unmindful of the paramount duty we owe to the services, to the public and to ourselves, to conduct the Magazine in a spirit of independence and impartiality, and in such a manner as, we hope, will not be discreditable to the country.

Extract of a letter, signed by Captain B. Walker and Lieutenant E. B. Babbitt, of the 3d Infantry, dated

FORT JESUP, LA. DEC., 18th, 1834.

"Your supplement was received yesterday at this post; we immediately circulated a subscription paper for the 'Military and Naval Magazine,' which we now enclose to you. We wish that our exertions had been attended with better success, but hope that other military posts will 'go and do likewise,' and even much better.

Should you think proper, you are at liberty to publish the enclosed list of subscribers; it may, at least, have a tendency to induce others to follow our example."

We the undersigned, officers and non-commissioned officers of the third regiment of infantry, stationed at Fort Jesup, La., hereby become subscribers to the Military and Naval Magazine, published at Washington city, for one year, to commence with the first number of volume fourth.

No. of Copies.	NAMES.	RANK.	To be sent to
1	W. G. Belknap,	Brevet Major,	Newburg, N. Y.
1	B. Walker,*	Captain,	Fort Jesup,
1	T. Cutts,	Lieutenant,	do
1	W. R. Montgomery,	1st Lieutenant,	do
1	A. G. Blanchard,	2d Lieutenant,	do
2	Joseph Bonnel,	1st Lieutenant,	do
1	E. B. Babbitt,*	1st Lieutenant,	do
1	J. L. Coburn,	Bvt. 2d. Lieut.	do
1	Geo. P. Field,	Bvt. 2d. Lieut.	do
1	Geo. Wright,	1st Lieut. & Adjt.	do
1	Lewis G. DeRussey,	Paymaster,	Natchitoches, La.
1	N. C. Macrae,*	Lieutenant,	Fort Jesup,
1	A. Lewis,	Captain,	do
1	O. Wheeler,*	1st Lieutenant,	do
1	James B. Many,	Colonel,	do
1	H. Swartwout,	Lieutenant,	do
1	J. S. Nelson,	Brevet Major,	do
1	P. H. Craig,	Surgeon,	do
1	James B. Sullivan,	M. D.	Middleburg, Va.
1	J. E. Heron,		Fort Jesup,
1	E. B. Birdsall,	1st Lieutenant,	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
2	J. S. Ludlow,	1st Sergt., D. Co.	Fort Jesup,
1	J. M. O'Byrne, }	F. Company,	do
1	Thomas Rees, }		
1	Henry Beckworth,	Sergeant F. Co.	do
2	William H. Dorr,	1st Serg't. B. Co.	do
1	Thomas Edwards,	Sergeant E. Co.	do
1	Jacob Cliver,	1st Serg't E. Co.	do
1	John Simpson,	Corporal E. Co.	do
31	Copies.		

\* These officers were already subscribers.

Extract of a letter from another officer of the 3d Infantry, dated at the same time and place.

"During the past publication of the Military and Naval Magazine, the prevalent opinion that it was under other influence than that of its editor, doubtless operated to curtail the patronage which it would otherwise have received.

From hearing the frequent expressions of such opinions, I had in some measure conceived similar impressions; and hence from that, more than any other cause, I have, perhaps, neglected, or rather refrained from, becoming a subscriber to said Magazine.

I have, however, esteemed it a publication, which, if sufficiently supported and properly conducted, well calculated to be highly useful, to both Army and Navy, and I believe a similar estimate is had of it by officers of the Army generally. Hence the unfavorable impression above alluded to, being done away, both by your own assertion and that of others, *every officer* at this post, as well as several non-commissioned officers and one or two companies, have subscribed for one or more copies each.

An effort will be made by the officers here to induce their citizen acquaintances among the planters to subscribe. Many of the latter are members of the militia arm, and have considerable military feeling, and I think will be much pleased with your Magazine."

Although authority to publish extracts from these letters was not specially given, we have taken that responsibility upon ourselves, for which we trust to stand excused in the estimation of the writers.

A few words are necessary to explain the 'supplement,' referred to in the first extract. Intimations, both written and verbal, from various quarters, were conveyed to the editor, soon after the commencement of the Magazine, that an impression was prevalent in the army, of an improper influence being exercised over the work by officers of the Army stationed at Washington; and consequently, that officers at a distance were reluctant to write or subscribe for it, fearing that their communications might be subjected to the inspection of those in power, whereby ill-will, at least, would be incurred. In September, 1833, the editor, in a supplement, denied that there was any foundation for so prejudicial an impression, and it was thereby in a great measure removed. But it seems that there was still a lingering doubt on the minds of some, for the intimations were repeated from different quarters during the past summer. This induced the editor to address a circular in August 1834, to every officer of the Army on duty at Washington, asking replies to certain questions, which were very generally complied with, and all the answers bore decided, unequivocal testimony, that there was no foundation whatever, for the prevalent opinion abroad; the correspondence on this occasion was published in a supplement also. Believing that this impression was confined to the Army, and that it was improper to burthen the public with irrelevant matter, the circulation of both these supplements was limited to the officers of that service, to every one of whom, whose address could be ascertained, a copy was sent.

The effect has been manifested by a subscription for every company at Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine; by seven officers and members of the command at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois; and by *every officer* at Fort Jesup, Louisiana. Others will doubtless follow, and the Magazine will thus be placed on a permanent basis, beyond the reach of contingency, or the chances and changes that attend every periodical publication.

Although the work has struggled from the very outset, through many difficulties, it required but little additional aid to insure its continuance and progressive improvement. This being now happily afforded, we shall be stimula-

ted to perseverance, and to deserve the favorable opinion which has been so generously expressed in frequent communications not made public, or intended for publication.

Between the periods of receiving the foregoing communications and putting the Magazine to press, we have been advised of further additional subscriptions.

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, seven officers.

At Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C. four officers.

Augusta, Georgia, ten citizens, through the exertions of Lieutenant Lagnel, of the 2nd artillery.

Fort Monroe, Virginia, eight officers, (some from the commencement, No. 1, Vol. 1.)

Fort Brady, Michigan, five officers.

If other posts follow up, in a like ratio, and take the earlier numbers, of which many remain yet on hand, we shall soon dispose of the whole edition.

#### EDITOR'S OLIO.

The extract in the present number, from the United Service Journal, entitled "Traditions of the American War of Independence," will be found to be well worth perusal. No. two of the same series is even more interesting than this, being an account of the pretended desertion and valuable services of Sergeant James Champe, of Lee's famous Virginia legion. The two numbers which we have read, are written in a commendable spirit of liberality and candor, and so long as they possess the same interest that these do, we shall transfer them to our pages.

There is a vast field yet unculled, of events which transpired during our Revolutionary struggle; it was a time to call forth the energies, the daring, the ingenuity, the resources, the sacrifices, the courage of men;—and it did produce as noble instances of all these traits as are to be found on record in any history, of any age or country.

Much, very much, it is to be feared, will pass into oblivion with the lives of those who participated in or witnessed the struggle. So far as our resources, or our means of information, will tend to preserve the slightest even of these memorials, they shall be freely exerted.

Dr. M. Morgan, of the Navy, has translated from the Italian, Missirini's Life of Canova, the eminent sculptor.

A bill authorising officers of the Army or Navy of the U. S. to bring their servants, being slaves, into the State of Maryland, has passed both branches of the Legislature of that State.

ERRATA.—Owing to the illegible manuscript, several typographical errors occurred in the article entitled "Java in 183—." Koroepau should be Koroepan. In the note at foot of page 332, Horn should be Thorn. On same page, Darndres should be Daendels. Page 333, third line from bottom, for "pap—," read "pass—." Page 336, ninth line from top, Loukong should be Lenkong.



## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

*In relation to the Army and Navy.*

## SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1834.

THE VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of New York, praying Congress to fit out an exploring expedition to the South seas; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the bill making an appropriation for the repair and completion of the barracks at New Orleans, reported the same without amendment.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill as in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being suggested, the bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, January 2, 1835.

Mr. KENT submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the propriety of authorising the Secretary of War to purchase the property adjoining Fort McHenry, now rented by the public for the accommodation of the garrison.

The bill making an appropriation for the repair of the military barracks at New Orleans, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, to wit:

A bill to authorise the enlistment of boys in the naval service.

A bill to change the titles of certain officers in the navy.

The bill to regulate navy rations was taken up for consideration, and

On motion of Mr. POINDEXTER was laid on the table.

The bill for the regulation of vessels propelled in the whole or in part by steam, having been taken up for consideration—

Mr. CLAY remarked, that the Chairman of the Naval Committee was absent in consequence of indisposition, he therefore moved that all the navy bills be laid on the table, until the benefit of the chairman's explanations could be obtained.

The motion was agreed to.

MONDAY, January 5.

Mr. WHITE presented the petition of Samuel Martin, of Knox county, Tenn. on subjects in general, which the petitioner thought of importance. Mr. W. said he was at some loss to designate the Committee to which the petition could be most appropriately referred, but as the first subject touched upon in it was perhaps considered by the petitioner of the greatest moment, and as that had relation to the navy, he moved to refer it to the Naval Committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the joint resolution from the House of Representatives giving the right of way to the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company through the public ground at Harper's Ferry; which, on his motion, was taken up, considered as in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the same Committee, also reported a bill for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

The resolution submitted by Mr. KENT on Friday last, for an inquiry into the expediency of the government purchasing the ground adjoining Fort McHenry, was taken up, considered and agreed to.

The bill authorising the enlistment of boys in the navy, and

The bill to change the titles of certain naval officers, were severally read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN,

The bill authorising the purchase of the right to use the steam bath of Dr. Boyd Reilly in the army and navy, was taken up, and the bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, it was ordered to a third reading.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Navy Department, transmitting sixty copies of the Navy Register for the year 1835.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

The joint resolution giving the right of way to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, through the public lands of the United States, at Harper's Ferry, and—

The bill authorising the purchase of Boyd Reilly's patent apparatus for applying the irrespirable gases to the human body, to be used in the navy and army of the United States, were severally read a third time and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated a report from the Navy Department, made in obedience to the act of March 1809, showing the amount of contracts of that Department for the last year.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the committee on pensions, to which was referred the bill to revive and continue the act providing pensions for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war, reported the same with an amendment; inserting one year instead of six.

Mr. TOMLINSON from the same committee, reported a bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

The bill having been read the first time.

Mr. T. moved that the Senate take up the bill now, which was agreed to.

The bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in answer to a resolution of the 8th inst., relative to the Ship House, &c. at Navy Point, New York; which was laid on the table.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

On motion of Mr. WARD,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of granting to the widow of the late General Leavenworth, deceased, a sum equal to his pay and emoluments from the time of his death to the thirty-first day of December inst.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and whether any, if any, what measures have been taken by the Department, in relation to the difficulty from which said suspension has arisen.

On motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, the bill establishing a Navy Yard in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday week.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. PINCKNEY, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. GALBRAITH submitted the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the expenditures on the work at the harbor at Presque Isle, during the past season, the amount paid for stone, giving the number of cords, and at what rate, the amount paid for timber and other materials, and at what rate, the amount paid for labor, to whom, and at what rate per day or month, the amount paid for superintendence, to whom, and at what rate per day, and the number of days charged for such service, as well as every other item of expenditure at the said harbor; also whether the direction of Col. Totten with regard to taking frequent soundings in the way, have been attended to.

FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1835.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills; which were read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union:

A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835.

A bill making appropriations for the Naval service, for the year 1835.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. GALBRAITH on Tuesday, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JARVIS,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorising the President of the U. States to cause such experiments to be made by a board of Engineers, to be by him selected, as shall test the practical utility of a fire ship invented by Uriah Brown, for harbor and coast defence, and making the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Quincy Adams, for the appropriate oration delivered by him on the life and character of General Lafayette, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress, on the thirty-first day of December, 1834, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of this Congress, in relation to the death of GENERAL LAFAYETTE, be requested to communicate to Mr. ADAMS the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Md.

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a National Foundry, for the purpose of fabricating ordnance of various kinds, suitable to the wants of the general government, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Navy, pursuant to the act of 1809, in relation to the contingent expenditures of said Department; which was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the 11th ult., relating to the sea wall at St. Augustine in Florida; which was laid on the table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

The bill from the Senate, making appropriations for completing the military barracks at New Orleans, was read twice and committed.

#### STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

We have forborne any formal notice of the presentation of this statue, until Congress should have decided what disposition was to be made of it. We have lately obtained a copy of the report of the Joint Library Committee, and of a letter from the Chairman of that Committee to the donor, which are subjoined.

*From the National Intelligencer,—March, 1834.*

**STATUE TO JEFFERSON.**—The following is a copy of the letter presented in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, from Lieut. U. P. LEVY, of the U. S. Navy:

*Washington City, March 23d, 1834.*

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S.

I beg leave to present, through you, to my fellow citizens of the United States, a colossal bronze statue of THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of our Independence.

This statue was executed under my eye in Paris, by the celebrated David

and Honore Gonon, and much admired for the fidelity of its likeness to the great original, as well as the plain republican simplicity of the whole design.

It is with pride and satisfaction that I am enabled to offer this tribute of my regard to the people of the United States, through their Representatives; and I am sure that such disposition will be made of it as best corresponds with the character of the illustrious author of the Declaration of our Independence, and the profound veneration with which his memory is cherished by the American people.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be your obedient and very humble servant,

U. P. LEVY,

Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

A donation so munificent in its object, and so patriotic in its conception, is entitled to more than a naked record of the fact. The donor deserves high respect for his motives, and public thanks for the valuable present he has made to his country. The statue is now temporarily placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and is unquestionably the finest work of art, (of the kind,) in the country. Indeed, we do not know whether the country possesses another bronze statue. When to its value as a work of art, we add its association with the memory and services of one of the most illustrious sages of our country, we cannot but rejoice that the Capitol of our country is to be embellished by such an addition to its ornaments.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 27th, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by the Joint Library Committee of the two Houses of Congress, to express to you their thanks for the present which you have made to the people of the United States, in the colossal bronze statue of THOMAS JEFFERSON. It is every way fit and proper that the statue of the author of the Declaration of American Independence should find a place at its capitol. This would doubtless, sooner or later, have been ordered by the Representatives of the United States and the people. You, Sir, have only anticipated their action, and have manifested, in so doing, a devotion to the principles contained in that celebrated instrument, equally felt by all classes of your fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of great respect,

Your most ob't servant,

ASHER ROBBINS,

Chairman of the Joint Library Committee of Congress.

Lieut U. P. LEVY, U. S. Navy.

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“The Joint Library Committee, to whom was referred the letter of Lt. U. P. Levy, of the United States Navy, presenting, through the two Houses of Congress, to the people of the United States, a colossal bronze statue of THOMAS JEFFERSON, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that they have received from Lt. Levy, the said statue, and recommend that it be placed in the centre of the square, in the eastern front of the Capitol. In fulfilment also of their sense of duty, they have addressed to Lt. Levy a letter of acknowledgment, a copy of which they submit to the Senate, as a part of their report, with a view that the same be spread upon its journals.”

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## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Military and Naval Magazine.*

### STAFF AND LINE.

MR. EDITOR:—I was educated and entered the army with the firm belief that the “*Staff*” was an appendage and auxiliary to the “*Line*” of the army, and not the “*Line*” to it; but I fear I have lived to see my old and antiquated notions on this subject dissipated, either from the “*march of intellect*,” the hand of innovation, or the scythe of “*reform*.” Indeed, the time is fast approaching when some general and approved understanding on this subject must be arrived at.

In your July number of the Magazine, will be found an order from the Secretary of War, reducing the rate of transportation of officers, upon the re-



commendation of the Quarter-Master General, and the Secretary closes his order by an expression of an opinion, that "he is satisfied that the officers of the army will cheerfully co-operate in any effort to keep the expenditures appertaining to any of its branches, within the sum which Congress may be pleased to allow." Most assuredly they will!! Who ever doubted it before? The army must feel highly flattered with so equivocal a compliment. But let me ask, whether the officers of the "Line" will feel satisfied to have their rate of transportation reduced and given to the officers of the "Staff," as *double rations*, or as perquisites of any kind? It is known to the whole army that, by a recent arrangement of the Quarter-Master's Department, *double rations* have been given to certain officers of that department. This has been done, too, at the very time the department informed the Secretary of a delinquency as to transportation. I should, perhaps, say that this conclusion is inferred from certain officers of the Quarter-Master's Department, being assigned to particular districts or commands; as well as from what certain officers of that department have been heard to say; "that they would be entitled to, and draw, *double rations*." Let me ask, what are those high, important, and arduous duties of staff officers, either in time of peace or war, that entitle them to such favors, at the expense of their brother officers of the line? The truth is, that in a time of peace, the duties of the staff, in that department, are the simplest possible;—namely, that of commission merchants. It is useless to enlarge on their duties; they are well known to the whole army. Let me ask, on the other hand, what are the duties and obligations of an officer of the line? The commander of a company has not only all the duties of a Quarter-Master, (as far as relates to the receiving, preserving, and the distribution of the public clothing,) but he has the care of the conduct and management of his company in addition; he has to attend to the issuing of each article of clothing to every individual of his company; he has to attend and see that each individual preserves every article issued to him; he has to attend to their daily wants, complaints, and their subsistence; he has to make out all the papers requisite for their payment, their discharge, or their absence from any cause; he has to make out monthly, or quarterly, returns of his command, and the condition of the public property appertaining to it. Should he be the Captain of his company, and his head "whitened with service to the state," his compensation, (as pay and emoluments,) will not, even then, equal that of a Second-Lieutenant, who is in the Quarter-Master's department. It is the principle I object to, and not the application of the emoluments of that department to any individual or individuals.

GERMANICUS.

#### NAVY UNIFORM.

MR. EDITOR:—In your number of February, 1834, there appeared some observations and suggestions relative to the uniform of the Navy, which I think must have struck most officers as quite correct and true in all respects, or at least most of them. The writer there expressed his belief that the late Secretary intended devoting some little attention to the subject; but the result shows he was mistaken. Nothing was done towards *completing* a uniform, left so very *incomplete*, that if a dozen officers are ordered on a particular occasion to appear in uniform, each will *obey* the existing order, and yet no two of them will be dressed *alike*. Now this is not as it should be, and there can be no good excuse for it. The present Secretary is not probably aware of the facts set forth in the piece to which I have alluded, or if he is, affairs of mightier import have occupied his attention to the exclusion of this matter. Nevertheless, it is a subject worthy of more attention than has been paid it; besides, it can give no trouble to the Department, further than to permit one or two commissioned officers of *each grade*, of whom there are at this moment a number at the seat of government, to meet together and determine on those few things that are necessary to complete the minor parts of the uniform, present the result to the Secretary, who has merely then, with the President's approval, to issue a general circular to carry the thing into effect; and it is seriously to be hoped that when this necessary matter can be accomplished with so little trouble, inconvenience, and no expense, it will be done. It is a well known fact, that at this moment, if the officers of a station, ship, or ships, do

not first agree among themselves what kind of dress they will assume, in many particulars not touched upon or explained in our regulations relative to the uniform, a most singular and curious medley, for a military body, has been and will be the sure result.

Very respectfully yours,

Jan. 5, 1835.

B. C.

#### A WORD FROM THE WEST.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret to see, that "St. Clair," in reproving "A Citizen and lover of the army," for some erroneous assertions, has fallen into an error as great as any A citizen made, if not greater. I allude to the following sweeping assertion, which occurs in the article signed "St. Clair," in the December (1834) number of the Magazine, viz: "but I do not hesitate to declare that the condition of the Army during the last two years, as to discipline and good feeling, has been most wretched." This is delivered in such a tone of authority, that I do not know how much I hazard in presuming to differ from "St. Clair," but I am constrained to do so; and with due deference to his better judgment, I must say, that in looking over the article signed "A citizen and lover of the army," and comparing it with St. Clair's letter, I have not been able to find any thing in it as objectionable as the quotation herein made. "A citizen and lover of the army," made no *unqualified* assertion, half as much calculated to injure the army, as this broad declaration of St. Clair's. But I do not apprehend that either the one or the other will injure, or benefit the army much, by the articles alluded to. The productions of both carry, in my opinion, their own antidote with them. "A citizen and lover of the army," betrays an overweening zeal to serve a good cause, or flatter a man in power, while "St. Clair," shows very plainly, that he did not reflect enough before he ventured to condemn the whole army, in one broad and unqualified assertion. His avowment makes no exception; it includes every portion of the army, from St. Peters to Key West, and from Hancock Barracks to the Falls of St. Mary. In the very nature of things, he must be wrong, for he certainly cannot have seen *all* the army, and if he has not seen *all*, he must admit, if he is a reasonable man, that he was not justified in making such a sweeping declaration.

I may not be a good judge of the state of discipline, at any time; but of the state of feeling of any community, whether good or bad, all men are judges; and at one military post, at least, and that by no means the *smallest* in the country, I believe the discipline to be good, and *know* the state of feeling to be so.

"St. Clair," must have been in a very unenviable state of feeling, when he penned the article in reply to "A citizen and lover of the army," or he would not have hurled his poisoned arrow at a body of men of whom he is believed to be a constituent part. If, however, he was in his usual mood, I would advise him, if I were in the habit of giving advice, to leave a profession, which must be so repugnant to his well regulated mind and benevolent feelings. He can certainly find communities where good feelings abound, and *may* find armed bodies, which are not armed  *mobs*, as the army must be, if his account of the state of discipline is correct.

ALLEN

#### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DETROIT, December 1, 1834.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, Washington City.

SIR,—On the 20th of July last, I received the "Order No. 49," which published to the army the *brevets* that had just previously been conferred; and on the same day, without any consultation other than with my own feelings, I addressed to the Commander-in-Chief the following letter, to wit:—

DETROIT, July 20th, 1834.

TO MAJOR GEN. MACOMB, Commander-in Chief, &c.

SIR,—I have just received the order No. 49, which promulgates that I have been promoted by brevet to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, for "faithful and meritorious services," the 30th June, 1834. I believed that I was entitled to

promotion on principles that would have embraced the case of many others and expected it on that ground only; and I am unconscious of having rendered any services which give me a claim to distinction over them. I therefore beg leave most respectfully to decline the additional rank thus conferred.

HENRY WHITING, Major U. S. A.

This letter was returned to me, with the remark, that its purport might be regarded as disrespectful to the President, who had thought proper to bestow the compliment. I acquiesced in this decision, though with an undiminished repugnance to submitting to advancement, for reasons which seemed to imply such injustice to my associates in grade.

Having just understood that memorials on the subject of these Brevets are before the President at this time, I feel called upon, in justice to myself, to reiterate the purport of this letter to the Commanding General, that the President may know what were my sentiments in the outset, and that they remain unchanged. I expected to have been brevetted in a way which I believed to be warranted both by the law and by precedent; but I did not expect, neither did I wish, nor would I have consented, (the intention having been made known to me,) to be brevetted for reasons assigned in the order. Not that I regarded myself as unqualified for advancement. I have now been full twenty-five years in service—from youth to maturity of life—and there is no rank in the army which I would hesitate to assume, provided it were properly and honorably open to me; and I believe as much might be said, without arrogance, by several who have been almost hopelessly cut off from further promotion, by the repeal of the late brevet law.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your ob'd servant.

HENRY WHITING.

#### ORDERS AND SPECIAL SERVICE.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Leavenworth, 2d Infantry, assigned to temporary duty, under the orders of the Quarter Master General, Jan. 2.

Brevet Second Lieut. James Duncan, 2d Artillery, assigned to duty at the Military Academy, Jan. 3.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wharton has been ordered to duty at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Hawkins, to Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. B. Wright, from Fort Gibson to Des Moines.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gatlin, to Fort Jackson, Lou.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Dix, 7th Infantry, for Topographical duty, 26 Jan.

Capt. E. V. Sumner, of Dragoons, on recruiting service for the regiment of Dragoons; Head Quarters at Harrisburg, Pa., 14 Jan.

First Lieutenant P. St. Geo. Cooke, of Dragoons, on recruiting service for the Dragoons, at Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 27.

#### ORDNANCE SERVICE.

Lieutenant Colonel George Talcott, appointed Inspector of National Armories, Arsenals, and Ordnance Depots, under the 100th paragraph of the Ordnance Regulations, December 3, 1834.

Brevet Colonel W. J. Worth, ordered to relieve Col. Talcott in the command of the Watervliet Arsenal, Jan. 5, 1835.

Captain Alfred Mordecai, ordered to relieve Col. Worth in the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Jan. 12, 1835.

Captain James W. Ripley, (*temporarily*,) ordered for duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 6th Dec. 1834.

Major R. L. Baker, appointed, (*temporarily*,) to superintend the armament of the Fortresses on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 27th Dec. 1834.

First Lieutenant Robert Anderson, 3d Artillery, detailed, (*temporarily*,) to relieve Captain Ripley in the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Dec. 6, 1834.

Brevet Captain S. Ringgold, 3d Art., detailed for ordnance duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, in the place of First Lieutenant Geo. Nauman, 1st Artillery, relieved, and ordered to join his company, Jan. 14, 1835.

## RESIGNATION.

James Engle, First Lieutenant, 5th Infantry, 31st Dec. 1834.

Captain Drane's Company D, of the 2d Artillery, arrived at Fort King, Florida, on the 21st Dec.

Lieutenant G. W. Turner, of the 1st Artillery, U. S. A., has arrived at New York, passenger in the ship Erie, from Havre.

Lieutenants J. W. McCrabb, 4th Infantry, and C. A. Fuller, 3d Artillery, arrived at New York on the 17th Jan. in the ship Washington Irving, from Apalachicola.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

**WEST INDIES.**—Schr. Grampus, Lieutenant Commanding White, was at St. Thomas on the 6th Jan.

The U. S. Schr. Experiment arrived at Pensacola on Tuesday the 6th Jan. from a cruise. She sailed from Havana on the 18th Dec.—arrived at Keywest on Tuesday the 20th—left there on the 23d—arrived at Tortugas on the 24th, whence to Pensacola she experienced much severe weather. The following is her list of officers :—

Thomas Paine, Lt. Com'g; Samuel E. Munn, Lieutenant; Joseph W. Jarvis, acting Lieutenant; Oliver Tod, acting sailing Master; P. A. Southall, Purser; Lewis W. Minor, Assistant Surgeon.

T. W. Gibson, T. K. Perlee, James O'Shaunessy, W. H. Adams, J. T. S. Collins, Midshipmen.

Lorenzo Russel, Captatns Clerk.

N. G. Rand, Purser's Steward.

**BRAZIL.**—The U. S. Ship Natchez, Capt. Zantzinger, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Renshaw, and the U. S. Schr. Enterprise, Lieutenant Commandant Campbell, arrived at Buenos Ayres 23d October from Rio Janeiro. On the 25th, the former fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned from the Fort.

**PACIFIC.**—The U. S. Ship Brandywine, was at Valparaiso on the 22d October, 1834.

The U. S. Ship Vincennes, was at Callao Bay, on the 6th of Oct. 1834.

**WEST INDIES.**—The U. S. Ship St. Louis, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore J. D. Henley, arrived at Pensacola on the 24th December, four days from Havana. The schrs. Grampus and Experiment, sailed from Havana on the 18th Dec.—the former on a cruise to St. Thomas, Martinique, Carthagena, and Jamaica, to return to Pensacola in February;—the latter for Key West, Tortugas and Pensacola.

The ship Vandalia, Captain Webb, sailed from Norfolk on the 13th Jan. for the West Indies.

## MARRIAGES.

At Jefferson Barracks, on the 6th Nov. Major B. RILEY, of the U. S. Army, to Miss ARABELLA ISRAEL, late of Philadelphia.

At New York, on the 4th December, CHARLES S. BOGGS, of the Navy, to Miss SOPHIA DORR.

At Washington, on Tuesday evening, the 16th Dec. GEO. W. HUGHES U. S. Civil Engineer, to ANN SARAH, daughter of Virgil Maxcy, Esq.

At Newport, R. I., Lieut. B. J. TOTTEN, of the Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH TOWER.

## DEATHS.

At Charlestown, Mass. on the 28th Dec., HENRY FOSTER WALDO, aged six years, youngest son of C. F. Waldo, of the Navy.

At St. Louis, Missouri, on the 28th December last, of bilious inflammatory fever, Dr. JOHN M. THOMAS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

At New York, on the 22d Jan., after a week's illness, Sergeant ANDREW WALLACE, aged 105 years.

At New York, on the 19th Jan., Dr. JOHN H. IMLAY, aged 35, formerly of the Navy.



